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BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BOY... PRESS

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JAPAN CALLS FOR MORE REINFORCE MENTS

JAPANESE TROOPS ORDERED TO RETREAT

Tokio Official Circles Perturbed

CHINESE AERODROME DESTROYED

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Tokio.—Japan has decided to double strength of her army at Shanghai.

Shangai.—To-day's terrific effort to gain Kiangwan resulted in the partial retreat of the Japanese. They have no reserves having flung the whole of their available forces into the offensive.

TERRIFIC HAIL OF RIFLE-FIRE

Ruins around Kiangwan race-course show the fury of the attempt to push back the Chinese. Bodies of dead civilians lie among ruined farm-houses while on no-man's land Red-Cross parties are busy among the victims of the terrific hail of rifle, machine-gun and mortar fire which the Chinese poured into smokes-screen covering the Japanese attack.

JAPANESE TROOPS RETREAT

Though the Chinese infantry took the full advantage of the cover afforded by Chinese burial mounds and were well protected by tanks, armoured cars and aircraft, their ranks were badly thinned when the assault came. After a fierce hand to hand fighting Japanese retreat was ordered.

CHINESE AERODROME DESTROYED

The Japanese, however, announce success stating that their air-craft destroyed the second aerodrome at Soochow similarly as in Hungjao.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI TO BE EVACUATED?

Ward-Hardened Settlers Carry On Business As Usual

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Shanghai. — "War-hardened" inhabitants of Settlement are proceeding on with their business, disturbed only when major bombardments break out. Nevertheless fears of the safety of Japanese civilians have caused the issue of warning to arrange to evacuate Shanghai to Japan.

The British Minister Sir Miles Lampson and Counsel General Brenan have been inspecting the damage to shops and houses regardless of falling shells.

Two hundred men aboard the Italian Cruiser "Libia" had a narrow escape when three shells struck the vessel. One penetrated the sleeping quarters but failed to explode. A European policeman was wounded when a bomb exploded wrecking a house. —Reuter's Special.

TOKIO OFFICIAL CIRCLES PERTURBED

LONDON, February 23.

Tokio.—Gravest anxiety is felt in official circles over the developments in Shanghai, and opinions are conflicting about the advisability of despatching further reinforcements. It is stated in official sources, that when the Chinese 19th Army at Chapei is driven back to the 20 kilometre line, the Japanese will act on defensive until the tension is decreased sufficiently to warrant withdrawal, or the establishment of a neutral zone is agreed to. —Reuter.

Japanese Withdraw From Miachongchen Village

LONDON, Feb. 23.
5-19 a.m.

Shanghai—The dawn of the third day of the Sino-Japanese battle revealed a fire-engulfed and shell-shattered Chapei, and awoke, with the thunder of six-inch guns, Kiangwan where, after two days' failure, the Japanese are launching a new attack.

A semi-official Japanese report states that during night the Chinese to the north of Kiangwan carried out a flanking movement and there was severe fighting. The Japanese admit 20 killed and 60 wounded. The Japanese are withdrawing from the village of Miachongchen.

At 9-30 a.m. eight Japanese planes flew over the Hungjao Aerodrome, ten miles to the west of the Settlement, and dropped 25 bombs cutting up landing field and setting on fire and destroying hangars and planes therein.—Reuter.

Admiral Calls For Reinforcements Of Troops!

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Tokio—The decision to send reinforcements is the result of the request of Admiral Nomura, commanding the whole of the operations, as General Uyeda, Military leader, in accordance with Japanese military tradition, refuses to admit the inadequacy of his troops.—Reuter's Special.

ARAB LEAGUE OF NATIONS

To Combat Imperialism

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Jerusalem.—Mecca has been chosen as the vanue of Pan-Arab Congress which is being convened shortly to form the Arab "League of Nations" to combat Imperialism and emancipate the Arab states from Mandatory control.—Reuter.

The Tide And Ebb Of Victory

LONDON, Feb. 23.
0-46 a.m.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. 6 a.m.—Heavy Chinese bombardment of Chapei which sent newsboys scurrying through the streets shouting "a great Chinese victory", died away at midnight, but was resumed at 5 a.m.—Reuter.

GERMAN INSTRUCTORS OF CHINESE ARMY

Deny Taking Part In Actual Fighting

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Berlin.—A report that German ex-officers engaged as instructors to the Chinese Army are actually fighting at Shanghai, is officially denied.—Reuter.

War Lords Unite Against Common Foe

LONDON, Feb. 22.
9-30 p.m.

Shanghai—The Chinese troops are making counter-attack on the Chapei front, trying to penetrate the Japanese defences, but are withheld by sandbag barricades and barbed wire. Fighting continues through driving rain, rendering operations difficult.

Foreign observers consider that the Japanese forces are facing a tough proposition, and must receive reinforcements if they continue operations which is now intensive on three fronts, namely, Kiangwan, Chapei and Woosung. All these are still held by the Chinese. Japanese announce losses of 300, but military observers believe that they are considerably higher, while Chinese casualties are reliably estimated at 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, many of whom are pouring into the International Settlement. Japanese forces are attempting an encircling movement west of Kiangwan in order completely to surround Chapei.

WAR LORDS UNITE.

Meanwhile the International Settlement is calm, though guns resound on all sides. Women and children have been supplied with evacuation cards as a precautionary measure. In the face of a general emergency, famous war lords are uniting in their march against the common foe, and Changfakuei is marching from Wuchang with the famous Ironsides.—Reuter.

R. T. C. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Discusses Fundamental Rights

Free Compulsory Education, An Impracticable Proposition

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference discussed to-day fundamental rights. It was decided that individual rights should be first discussed solely in their relation to British India, and later in respect of their applicability to the States, in order to avoid, for the present, the intricate problems involved with regard to State subjects in British Indian territory and British subject in State territory. These problems are to be considered separately at later stage. On this understanding State representatives participated in this discussion.

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

On the question of rights of property, the model afforded by the Polish Constitution was discussed and it was decided to reaffirm the view taken at the London Conference, that property rights should be safeguarded and the State should be precluded from sequestration otherwise than for public purposes and on payment of adequate compensation.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The Committee unanimously agreed to the provision for freedom of religious rites and usages, subject to public order and morality. With regard to rarial or religious discrimination in respect of taxation, property, trading, etc., and problems related and ancillary, was decided that discussion should be postponed to a later stage. Guarantees of liberty and integrity of home and property, save in accordance with law and of the right of free expression of opinion, of peaceable assembly and of forming unions, where not opposed to public order or morality, were unanimously accepted by the Committee.

AN IMPRACTICABLE PROPOSITION

The right of all citizens to free elementary education by the State was, for financial and other reasons considered an impracticable proposition, though Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar expressed regret at the exclusion of such references. As regards gurantees against communal, racial or other discrimination in educational matters, these will be considered when the subject of minority communities is discussed. Mr. Jayakar meanwhile undertaking to submit a formula to express the principle that there should be no distinction of caste or creed.

As for civic rights, the Committee decided on a declaration that all citizens are equal before the law, and on Dr. Moonje's suggestion it was decided to place this at the head of the fundamental rights under the Constitution.

NO STATE RELIGION.

On the question of State aid to religion, the Committee agreed to the declaration that the State, whether in the Federation or in the Provinces, has, as such, no State religion. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar suggested the recital, on the lines the Serbian Constitution, that all recognised religions are equal before law. It was agreed that he should consider whether any addition to the formula decided on suggested itself to him, and if so, to submit it to the Committee.—A.P.

GETTING TO GRIPS WITH WORLD PROBLEMS

Simon Hurries To Geneva

PROPPING UP LEAGUE'S PRESTIGE

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Anxious not to lose a moment in getting to grips with the major problems of the world, Sir John Simon unexpectedly departed for Geneva this afternoon. M. Tradieu will arrive there to-morrow probably also Sgr. Grandi, and Bruening or Dr. Bulow as spokesman for Germany, while the head of the American Delegation is already on the spot.

To such an imposing array of counsel, Sir John Simon takes well considered ideas on behalf of the British Cabinet. In connection with the first and most pressing question, namely, the Far East, the British policy will aim at the cessation of hostilities as a prelude to a lasting settlement which is calculated to establish League prestige on a sound basis.

Britain will be prepared to cooperate with the United States outside the League or any powers inside the League, and no course will be taken which is detrimental to the full functioning of the League.

Another big issue relates to the reparations inter-connected with war-debts. British negotiations will be conducted in the light of realisation that when the time comes for discussions with America, the best results are likely to be obtained if Europe is able to arrive at a sensible and satisfactory reparations plan.—Reuter.

TURNING POINT IN IMPERIAL POLICY

Expectations Of Ottawa Conference

MR. THOMAS URGES CREATING OF GOOD ATMOSPHERE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

"Don't let us go to Ottawa in a haggling spirit; but let us go to see what we can throw into the common pool for the benefit of all."

The above appeal was made by Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons towards the close of the speech in which he waxed indignant at the expense of Major Nathan, Secretary of the Cobden Club, who moved an amendment in the Committee stage of the Import Duties Bill that the effect of preferences should only be given to the Dominions, India and South Rhodesia if by March 31 they enacted that the United Kingdom should be admitted free.

Mr. Thomas characterised the proposal to treat the Dominions in the same manner as foreigners as an insult. Everyone looked forward to the Ottawa Conference as perhaps the turning point in our Imperial policy. We should do our utmost to create a good atmosphere.

Mr. Thomas continued that Government had made great sacrifices, though some Dominions had not done so well, but that did not justify such an amendment.

Gold Exports As Ground For Extra Taxation

LIMIT OF TAXATION IS NOT REACHED, SAYS REVENUE MEMBER

Move To Limit Bombay Finance Bill For One Year

The money bill which is being discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council for the past two days will be put to vote for the first reading to-day (Wednesday). As intimated on Tuesday, the Government have already enlisted strong support, and it will have a easy passage, in spite of the desultory protest here and there.

The Bombay Legislative Council further discussed on Tuesday the Bill No. 1 of 1932 which provided (1) for the levy of a duty on consumption of electrical energy in the Presidency of Bombay, and (2) to amend the Court Fees Act of 1870 and (3) the Indian Stamp Act of 1897 in their application to Bombay Presidency.

GENERAL MEMBER'S EXPERIENCES

Hon. Sir Ghulamhussein Hidayatulla (General Member) resuming his speech in support of the bill said the agriculturists would not be at all affected by the Electricity Bill. The poor agriculturist lived in a dingy cottage and burnt oil lamp and he would not mind this tax. Besides electricity was not in much use in villages. It was the rich people and the clubs that made extravagant use of electrical energy. Only last Sunday, he visited a club where at 6 p.m. though sun was still shining, the club lights were already switched on. The poor people who lived in a single tenement and use only one light would hardly have to pay two annas a month extra, which was insignificant.

Referring to the court fees, he said, a small extra fee was comparatively insignificant compared to the exaction of the lawyers. Then the Stamp Fees would be levied on cash forward and "badli" transactions which would affect only the rich men who speculated in thousands of rupees a day.

LIMIT IT TO ONE YEAR.

Mr. John Humphrey (Karachi Chamber of Commerce) doubted the wisdom of the Government in bringing fresh tavation bill but in view of the exceptional circumstances, he supported the bill.

NO ROOM FOR MORE TAXATION.

Rao Bahaur Bhimbai R. Naik (Surat) opposed the bill that there was no room for further taxation as the Presidency was already overburdened with taxations. He urged the Government to stay their hands on fresh taxations, till the expert committee which they propose to appoint, have submitted their report.

LESSONS OF GOLD EXPORTS.

Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson (Revenue Member) assured the House that the proposal of new taxation bill would not retard the progress of electricity in the Presidency as every year new electric companies were cropping up in different parts of the presidency. In the last twelve months electricity was provided at seven places and in the next few weeks three other towns in the Presidency would be installed with electricity. He did not think ,therefore, that the Electricity Bill would hit hard any body or retard the progress of industries.

ALL DISTRESS GOLD.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) considered the proposed appointment of the expert committee to overhaul the Presidency's finance, a camouflage and said the export of gold of Rs. 50 crores in the last three or four months referred to by the Revenue Member, was not in gold bullion but in ornaments which was the savings of several generations of the poor people of India.

Hon Sir Rustom Vakil (Minister for Local Self-Government) assured the House that Retrenchment Committee carried on their work with the fullest co-operation of all officers and heads of Government.

Mr. N. E. Navle (Ahmednagar) opposed the bill and strongly pro-

(Continued on page 7.)

"YOU RICHLY DESERVE TO BE EXPROPRIATED"

Gour's Plain-Speaking To European Capitalists

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES PROTECTION TO BAMBOO PAPER

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, the leader of the Nationalist Party was today heard by every member of the Assembly when in a magnificent peroration he met the cry of ex-propriation raised by Sir Edgar Wood who had been aghast at the demand of indianisation of those paper mills which receive protection at the hands of the Assembly.

The debate in which Sir Hari Singh Gour intervened so effectively was over the Bamboo Paper Pulp Industry Protection Bill, which seeks to extend protection to mills which are now owned by Europeans in India for another period of seven years.

SETTING THE BALL ROLLING.

Mr. B. Das started the "trouble". He was against giving protection to mills, which on their own showing, had not encouraged Indians to get training.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Shunmukham Chetty and several others joined in the cry but Sir Edgar Wood, who hails from Madras, asked in effect. "Is it your intention to expropriate our property?"

PLAIN SPEAKING BY GOUR.

Sir Hari Singh Gour who was sitting unconcerned all the day, especially ruminating over his tussle with the followers in the Party meeting over the question of giving an "At Home" to the Nizam delivered himself of a striking speech which deserves to be quoted at some length. He said, "The niggardly spirit in which you have couched your phrases when you speak of expropriation and fundamental rights and of immoral demand, these are things that will go home to roost. The people of India, who are now only asking for training of Indians in your mills will then retaliate and say that your so-called demand for fundamental rights is immoral and unprecedented in the history of any civilised country. The people of India will retort that you richly deserve to be expropriated looking at the policy you have been pursuing all these 150 years. The people of India will retort that you have come here as explorers and exploiters and can never be vested with citizen rights in the spirit in which a citizen should act as member of the State. You will then be able to see for yourself that when you sit in secret conclave that minor words of wisdom are of passing interest and that narrow-mindedness and selfishness are worthy of a trader but unworthy of a great nation."

The House resounded with cheers when Sir H. Gour concluded and resumed his seat. The president adjourned sitting till to-morrow so that speech of Sir H. Gour still rings in many ears.

To-morrow the debate will be continued and it remains to be seen what effect this speech will be at voting time on the bill.

"AT HOME" TO NIZAM.

As for the "At Home" to the Nizam after the fight which the Party followers gave the Party Leaders decided to change the form of invitation and it will go as from "Members of the Central Legislature". Sir Hari Singh Gour had uncomfortable time at the Party meeting when he was considerably heckled as to why he associated himself with the efforts of Dr. Ziauddin to give an "At Home".

SPEAKER WARNS AGAINST OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS IN LOBBY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Legislative Assembly met today, to continue the discussion on the business brought over from yesterday. After the question-hour, the President made the following statement:—

"The Chair wishes to inform the Honourable House that the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Hari Singh Gour, complained to the Chair, that on two occasions when the afternoon sittings of the Assembly had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, organised efforts were made by some members in the Lobby, thereby preventing other members from entering. The Chair considered that this was a very serious complaint to make, of interference with the normal business of the House, and called upon Sir Hari Singh Gour to furnish proofs in support of his allegations.

Sir Hari Singh furnished the names of some Hon'ble members who would support the allegations made. The Chair addressed letters to these members and has received their replies.

OBSTRUCTION IN LOBBY.

Enquiries were also made in other directions, with the result that the Chair is satisfied that there was interference and obstruction in the Lobby on these two occasions, with the object of preventing Hon'ble members from entering the House. The House is aware that the only entrance for the Hon'ble members to the Assembly Chamber is through the Lobby, and, therefore, if this form of obstruction is resorted to, it is bound to interfere seriously with the transaction of public business. The Chair feels confident that the House will strongly resent such an interference with the public duty of the Hon'ble members, in the discharge of their public duty.

WARNING TO PICKETERS.

The Chair is entitled to ask for unqualified co-operation from all Hon. members in resisting any attempt to interfere or obstruct those who are desirous of performing their duty and exercising their privilege as members of the Assembly.

As this is the first occasion on which attention of the Chair has been drawn to these incidents, it does not propose to take any strong action, but desires to give a clear warning against any repetition of such tactics. The Chair intends to take serious notice, if on any occasion this warning goes unheeded."

ALL-ROUND SUPPORT TO CHAIR.

Sir George Rainy joined the Chair in condemning the practice alluded to and promised wholehearted co-operation with the object of bringing any such practice to an end.

Sir Hari Singh Gour thanked the Chair for a plain and straightforward statement regarding the rights and privileges of the members of the House, and said that his side of the House would give the fullest co-operation in the observance of the ruling of the

Sir Cowasji Jehangir ... Hugh Cocke gave a similar ... ance on behalf of the

Mr. Ranga Iyer ... the fact that this ... first been ventilated ... and had been ... statement. ... such matters ... brought ... The ... not ...

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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday the 3rd March, 1932, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1(a). Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Asylum—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Asylum for the year 1932-33; and (b) Election of five members of the Board.

2(a). Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Requesting the Corporation to take steps to make the appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1932-'33; and (b) Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora and another Councillor—For reappointing Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, F.C.R.A. and Mr. Thakordas J. Parekh to be Municipal Auditors.

3. Interpellations under Section 66-A of the Municipal Act.

4-5. Letters from retired Municipal labour staff—Applying for gratuities, etc., in consideration of their service in the Municipality.

6-7. Letters (6) from the Honorary Secretary, Blind Relief Association, and (7) from the Chief Secretary, Salvation Army—Thanking the Corporation for the grants sanctioned to be paid to their respective institutions during the year 1932-'33.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

8. Recommending sanction to the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 994 to meet the payment of compensation to Mr. Deoram Keshavji in respect of his land required for widening the Globe Mill Passage.

9. Forwarding the Commissioner's report as to the number of Municipal motor garages in the City and the names of officers who are allowed to use them.

10. Forwarding the Commissioner's report as to the total quantity of quinine purchased for the use of the Municipal Hospitals during the last three years, etc.

11. Regarding charges for water used by a Contractor from an unmetered connection for the construction of a Textile Building at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.

12-13. Statements of Budget Transfers (12) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee; and (13) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

14. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

15. Reporting on the appointment of one Mr. Nazim for teaching new method of writing Urdu Script.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

16. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

17. Forwarding lists showing the breading places of Anopheline Stephensi, the Malaria Carrier Mosquitoes, detected in January 1932.

18. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

19-22. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal labour staff or from the heirs of deceased Municipal Servants.

23. Forwarding the Municipal Servants' List corrected upto 31st October 1931.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

24. Regarding the question of the Milk Supply of Bombay, and certain letters on the subject.

25 Regarding a request to prohibit hawkers of tea and etables from hawking on the premises of the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

26. Regarding certain allegations made by goats and sheep merchants against the conduct of the Assistant Superintendent of the Bandra Slaughter Houses

27. Regarding the question of either reducing the staff employed at the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the Turner Sanatorium or of increasing the number of Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries so as to take full advantage of the staff employed at these institutions.

28. Regarding the question of laying down a definite policy in respect of the Corporation's expenditure on the obligations transferred to them under the Police Charges Act.

29 Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act, so as to disqualify Municipal Councillors failing to pay arrears of Municipal taxes due by them

30. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

31. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

32-37. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(32) For providing a suitable and adequate foot-bridge for the use of pedestrians at the junction of Queen's Road and Charni Road, etc., (33) For expediting the Commissioner's report on the question of providing satisfactory and adequate access to the Shiv Temple between the two Railway Stations at Dadar, (34) For obtaining from the Commissioner a scheme for improving the main passage and providing a few Municipal privies in the Worli Koliwada Village; (35) For recovering from the G. I. P. Railway Administration a portion of the cost of the crushing plant which was put up at Carnac Bridge; (36) For making certain suggestions to the G. I. P. Railway Administration for the improvement of their Victoria Terminus Stations, and the booking etc., offices at Dadar Station; and (37) For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to report as to the desirability of substituting for the present cumulative system at the Municipal General Elections, a non-cumulative, non-destructive and not transferable system.

By order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1932.
4444.

NOTICE

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1932, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company upto 30th September, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 10th March, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 17th February, 1932.

N. B.:—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 10th March, 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February, 1932, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
4440

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 56196 for Twentyfive Shares bearing Distinctive Nos. 1737232 to 1737256 and No. 62709 for 25 Shares Nos. 2394444 to 2394468 standing in the name of MOTIRAM BHANJI are reported lost All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from the date after which the company will issue duplicate Certificates for the said shares.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 24-2-1932.
6736

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 37023 and 41244 to 41247 for 45 Shares Nos. 618753 to 618777 and 282913 to 282932 standing in the name of MOTIRAM BHANJI are LOST OR MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it, should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof, afterwhich duplicates will be issued.
(Sd.) MOTIRAM BHANJI.
R 6735

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March 1932, at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 10th March, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 17th February, 1932

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 10th March 1932, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February 1932, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
4441

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 66 of 1929.

Re: Estate of HARILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS SUTARIA, ... Insolvent.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Bai DWALIBAI, wife of Manekial Kishore Patel and of Sadashankar Mahadevji Bhat and Prabhashankar Sadashankar Bhat, the 1st and 2nd Mortgagees respectively and of the Insolvent abovenamed in an immoveable property consisting of buffalo stables, situate at Mahim, Mogul Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay belonging to the said Insolvent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the Mahim property and addressed to P. B. Malabari, Esqr., High Court, Bombay. They should reach the Office of the undersigned by 12 o'clock on the 14th day of March, 1932.

The tenders will be opened in the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, 17th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when tenderers should attend.

The offers are subject to a reserve bid.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Upper Mahim, Mogul Gulley, known as Shivgotalas Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 (two thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 205, 533, New Nos. 3847, 4396, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 1/164 and Cadastral City Survey No. 766 together with two stables thereon and which stables are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 5584 (1), 5584 (3) and 5584 (4) and Street Nos. 60, 60B and 60C, respectively and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Mahim Ramji Mandir, on or towards the West by the Mogul Gulley Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral and on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Valjee.

((Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee,
High Court.
4438

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOM SORABJI POWVALA and KAVASSHAW SORABJI POWVALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client, subject to the Leases for 999 years subsisting in respect thereof. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The following four plots of land forming portions of a larger piece or parcel of land partly redeemed Foras Freehold and partly Fazandari situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, originally the property of the Vendors which larger piece of land contained by admeasurement 18,677 square yards and was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 13015 and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 New Survey Nos. 1/7371, 1/7384.

FIRST—Plot No. 11, admeasuring 679.7/9 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1146, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2061 (1), 2061 (2), 2062 (1), 2062 (2) and 2063A and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 8, 4-12, Charni Road and Ward D Nos. 2415 (1), 2415 (2), and 2415 (3), Nos. 352 to 396, 396A and 396B Grant Road and Ward D Nos. 2063 (b) and 2063 (c), Street Nos. 12A and 12AA Charni Road, Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895 (1), Street Nos. 2 and 165-167, Khetwadi Main Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett being plot No. 4, on or towards the South by the private Road, on or towards the East by the said Charni Road and on or towards the West by other property of the Vendors being plot No. 13.

SECONDLY:—Plot No. 13, admeasuring 447 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1145, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2061 (1A), 2061(1B) and Street Nos. 2 and 3 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of late Mr. Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, on or towards the South by the forty feet Road known as Powvala Road, on or towards the East by property on Plot No. 11 leased to Atmaram Surajmal Desai and on or towards the West by property on Plot No. 15 formerly belonging to the late Mr. Wasudeo but now to Dhondoo Govind Dupley.

THIRDLY:—Plot No. 26, admeasuring 455.1/2 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1136 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 1893 (2) and 1895 (1a) and Street Nos. 3 and 1AA Khetwady Main Road and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors known as Parsi Chawl, on or towards the South by the property of Rasid Mahomed Ebrahim, on or towards the East by Charni Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendors being Plot No. 16.

FOURTHLY:—Plot Nos. 21, 23, 24 and 25, admeasuring 1263 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1153 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2026 (1), 2061(2), and 2062(1A) and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 2A and bounded, on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Merwanji Kavarana and on or towards the East by Powvala Road.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1932
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4443

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF KURNOOL.
Original Suit No. 658 of 1930.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL KURNOOL, by its Chairman, Mr. K. Achiah Chetty .... Plaintiff.
versus
Messrs. GIACOMO JUCKERS, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff has filed the above suit for Rs. 625-4-0. The suit is posted to 10-3-32 for defendant's appearance. If the defendant fails to appear on that day the suit will be proceeded exparte.

P. KESAVA RAO
Pleader for Plaintiff.
R6738

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MUKTA, wife of Ratilal Mulshanker Trivedi, of Kherali (Wadhwan camp) Hindu Inhabitant, ... Deceased.

HARILAL TALAKCHAND KOTHARI, appointed by an order of the Court, dated 22nd January, 1932, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration for the use and Benefit of the minor daughters of the deceased and limited until any one of them attains majority of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Secretary to the Bombay Pinjrapole, residing at Laxmichand Khetsey Chawl, Sanitorium Road, Ghatkopar. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

17th day of February, 1932.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attornevs.
4437

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows St., Fort, and
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, BLEACH HOUSE, BUNGALOWS, GODOWNS AND CHAWLS AT TARDEO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld. (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 25th February, 1932, at 4-15 p.m. the following properties in one or more lots. The sale will be held at the premises of the Manockjee Petit Mills at Tardeo, Bombay.

PARTICULARS:

LOT NO. 1.—MILL:—Pension and Tax Tenure land at Tardeo admeasuring about 141057 square yards of which a portion admeasuring about 64694 square yards is held under a lease for a period of 21 years from 1st April 1923 at annual rent of Rs. 5100 renewable in perpetuity on the same terms and rent with the Mill premises erected thereon.

BLEACH HOUSE: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 13857 square yards with Bleach House erected thereon.

and

Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, other mechanical appliances used in connection with the said Mills or the Bleach House. Together with exclusive right to use the Trade Marks now being used by the Company in respect of goods manufactured by the said Manockjee Petit Mills.

C. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 6170 square yards with Bungalow and Godowns.

LOT NO. 2.—MINBATIWALLA'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2772 square yards with Bungalow.

LOT NO. 3 S. N. COOPER'S BUNGALOW & CHAWLS: Land partly of Foras tenure (337 square yards) now redeemed and partly newly assessed (431 square yards) situate at New Falkland Road Bridge with Bungalow, Stables and Chawls.

LOT NO. 4—D. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2550 square yards and leasehold land about 290 square yards with Bungalow, Stables and shops.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys at 14 Hummum Street or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

The Kanchengunga Film

Frau Dyhrenfurth's Experiences

Of The Perilous Himalayan Climb

The "New York Times" writes:-

Frau Dyhrenfurth has arrived in New York with a motion-picture record of the Kanchengunga expedition. She hopes to realize enough on the film and on a lecture tour to finance a new expedition into the country of epic peaks.

In a corner of the lobby of the Forty-fourth Street Hotel she talked about her adventure. A slight, vivacious woman, she does not look like one who has been near death on mountain tops. Why did she go on the Kanchengunga expedition? Was it a simple desire for adventure that sent her up the side of a mountain that is conceded to be unconquerable?

Her answer was a curious one.

"I don't like mountain climbing," she said. "It is too dangerous. I am not adventurous. I am not. How do you say, keen on risking my life. But my husband was going and I knew he might not come back. I wanted to be with him in his danger."

THE CAMERA MAN.

A cameraman from a German film company went with the expedition but he had necessarily to stay behind on that last desperate climb near the summit when a falling avalanche killed the head porter and sent the human flies scurrying for their lives. These scenes, showing the peak in its awe-inspiring splendour at 22,000 feet, with a ring of clouds like a pastoral garland around its throat, were made with an automatic camera. This was the explanation for the highlights in the film, including one of Frau Dyhrenfurth struggling alone up the storm-swept slope of the Jongsong Pass, and another in which the camera stares straight up the ice wall which forms the last, superstronghold of Kanchengunga.

Frau Dyhrenfurth cannot understand the amazement of most people that a woman should take part in such an expedition. In Germany the event was accepted as a matter of course. But in England and America, she says, nobody seems able to quite understand it

Just before the last and unsuccessful phase of the Kanchengunga climb, the native leader fell sick and half the coolies took the opportunity to desert the camp. So she stayed behind and took charge of the remaining bearers while her husband and the other expedition members went on. That was why she spent five days in dismal isolation, while she waited for the porters to come up from the base camp with badly needed supplies.

"So many people grow indignant about that," she said. "Alone?" Your husband left you alone in a place like that? They cannot understand it. They think my husband is some kind of beast."

She had special praise for Mr. Smythe, who hammered out his dispatches under unusual hardships. Every ten days without fail Mr. Smythe sent a new dispatch into the plain lands by a native runner. He would type with frozen fingers, a feat which she appreciates all the more because she had to do a little of that herself as unofficial secretary for Dr. Richter, the German correspondent with the expedition.

During the period while she waited for the supplies, she was plagued with the conviction that the rest of the expedition had perished in the white wastes and that she herself was doomed. The time really came when she thought she would starve to death.

AMIABLE BEAST.

The yak is more to her than just a three-letter word in a cross-word puzzle. That amiable beast served the expedition in numerous directions and actually is credited by Frau Dyhrenfurth with saving her life. The yak was the beast of burden. The expedition drank yak milk, which is "quite kood," Frau Dyhrenfurth says. And when food ran short, her native boy shot a couple of the animals and tided the expedition over until the foodstuffs arrived from down country.

The shooting episode pained her, "They are so nice animals," she declared. "The gentlemen of the party laughed, but I wept."

Everybody suffered from colds, incessant periods of heavy coughing like children afflicted with whooping cough. She came down with it first.

"My husband laughed at me. He says I should try to restrain my coughing. When we go up higher and the air is thinner and more bitter, everybody started coughing and I had the laugh. All the gentlemen lost their voice and could not speak but in a little whisper. My voice did not suffer."

LEARNS NEPALI.

Before leaving Germany for India, she learned something of Hindusthani, which she was given to understand was the language spoken all over India. Arriving, they discovered that the hill men spoke Nepali. So she industriously learned enough Nepali to get along with the porters, and compiled a dictionary for the male members of the expedition.

"The gentlemen never could learn to talk Nepali," she said, smiling. "I had always to translate and interpret for them. The way I spoke I muttered the nouns and the verbs, and a smile made the rest of my meaning clear to the natives."

If she sells her film and makes enough money out of her lecture tour, she will finance another expedition for her husband and accompany him as before. But she does not recommend climbing of this sort for other women.

"It is too much for a woman," she explained. "I suffered and I could not sleep at night. All the time I had to take sleeping powders and drugs to snatch a few hours of sleep."

The film runs an hour and twenty minutes in its present form. It is being shown in Germany and England now, but it will be cut for the American showing. The title is "Himatchel—Throne of the Gods." It presents a continuous record of the expedition from the time the expedition left Venice until six months later when, repulsed by the awful Kanchengunga, it successfully scaled a neighbouring giant, the almost equally difficult Jongsong Peak.—"N. Y. Times."

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REVIEW

Purchases Of Mill Shares Advisable

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji and Sons have issued the following share maket review for the week ending Feb. 20:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Securities ruled steady during the week, the 3 1/2 per cent. experienced good rise. The chief reason was the sympathetic movement with London where the fall in the Bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent. gave rise to a general upward tendency. Earlier during the week there was some short covering with sellers scarce which sent the rate from Rs. 55-14 to Rs. 58-10, when there was a decline due to profit-taking. The acceptance of three months Treasury Bills by Government at Rs. 98-7-6 also contributed to the steadiness. Moreover, it is believed that some part of the currency issued against exports of gold has been finding its way into this market. But, investors would be well advised to take into account the difficulties of the Central and Provincial Budgets and the political situation. The closing quotations were:—3½ per cent. 57-7, 5 per cent. tax free 1945-55 Rs. 94/4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Rs. 65, 4½ per cent. 1934 taxable 94-10; 4½ per cent taxable 1955-60 Rs. 71-8, 5 per cent. 1935 taxable Rs. 95, other tax free 5 per cent. 1933 Rs. 98-14, 6 per cent. 1932 Rs. 100-3 and 6½ per cent. 1935 B. D. Rs. 101-12.

Sterling India issues are quoted steady at 3½ per cent. 1931 £59 1/2 (58). 4½ per cent. 1958-68 £80 (79 1/2), 4½ per cent. 1950-55 £81 (80 1/2). 5½ per cent 1936-38 £95 1/2 (94 1/2), and 6 per cent. 1932-33 £100 1/2 (100 1/4), the figures in brackets showing the values of the last week.

The Imperial Bank of India cash balance has further decreased by Rs. 75,06.000, the percentage also decreased from 12.31 to 11.36. And there has been a fall of Rs. 16 lakhs in trade demand. The Government borrowing from the Imperial has gone up by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 11 crores. The discount rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent. On Wednesday the 17th February Sterling tenders for £20,000, at 1s. 6-5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £9.210,000, at 1s. 6 1/8d. were also received and allotted approximately 11 per cent. £1 million will be offered for tender on February 24.. The closing cross rate London on New York yesterday was 3.45 1/4 The call money is being quoted at 4 1/2 per cent.

TEXTILES.

The general trend of the shares was steady but this was particularly so in some scrips. The rise in the price of raw cotton and the absence of sellers due to the prospects of improvement in the mill industry, contributed to the better feeling which made short-selling scarce. Some issues were picked up as they were offered. such as those mentioned in our last report. We advise purchase of these issues at any fall.

The stocks of piecegoods at 140,000 packages was no doubt higher than in December but it is understood that there good sales for future delivery at the end of January for 112.000 packages.

Lakshmi has declared a dividend of Rs. 40 per share and Vishnu of Rs. 80 for the year 1931.

The closing quotation as on February 19, were:—Bombay Dyeing 675, Fazulbhoy 303-2, Century 212-8, Pearl 176-4, New Great 133-12, Swadeshi 210, and Kohinoor 120.

TATA STEELS.

Ordinaries are steady at about Rs. 25-6 after having moved between Rs. 25 and Rs. 66-10. Second Preferences rose up from 47 to 19 but due to selling pressure eased off to 46. First Preference were quoted at 110 and Deferreds at 287-8.

POWER SHARES.

Hydros declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 3 per share and Andhra Valleys of Rs. 20 per share. For the first time Andhra Preferred were allowed interim dividend now instead of the full dividend at the end of the year. Hydros from 115-5 touched Rs. 118-2. and closed at Rs. 116-14. Andhra improved from Rs. 707-8 to Rs. 740. Tata Power rose from Rs. 415 to Rs. 430. These are the highest rates during the week and we reiterate our advice to go in for these shares at any fall. Hydro Prefs. 101-4, Power Prefs. 1.012-8, and Andhra Prefs. 930.

The Electric and Power Companies made a protest against the proposed surcharge on electricity by the Bombay Government and, in view of the reasonableness of the arguments it is to be hoped that the industry will not have to face the loss of revenue resulting from the higher cost of electricity to the consumer.

BANK SHARES.

Imperial Bank shares recorded a good spurt after the low levels during the last few weeks. Fully Paids were in good demand and quotations rose from Rs. 875 to Rs. 900 and Contributories rose Rs. 217-8 to Rs. 227-8. Bank of India was quoted at Rs. 76-8 and rose to Rs. 78 with sellers scarce. Centrals were quoted at Rs. 14-12 with Barodas at Rs. 62 and Easterns at Rs. 55 nominal.

CEMENT SHARES.

Cement shares were steady in sympathy with the mill shares. The following were the closing prices:—Indian Cement 161-4; Bundi 14. Shahabad 178-12, Katni Ordinary 142-8, Katni Deferreds 510, Gwalior 53. United 55 and Punjab 7-14.

CASH TRANSACTION.

Textile:—Hindustan 1.300, Kasturchand 7-4, Bombay Cotton 58-12, Bombay Cotton Prefs. 1-6. Nagpur Prefs. 422-8, Lakshmi 800, Vishnu 1200, Gokak 95. Railways:—Tapti Valley from 600 to 593-12. Ahmedabad Prantej from 697-8 to 690. C. P. 69. Electrics:—Hydro Deb. 104-8, Andhra Deb. 106-8, Telephone Deb. 48-8. Insurance:—New India from 15-8- to 16. Jupiter 7. Other Transactions:—Scindia 7-4, New Burma 114-6, Tata Oil 13-4, B. B. Petrol 2-14.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RLY. CO., LTD.

Showed a net profit of Rs. 1,74.374 as compared with Rs. 3,85,673 in 1930. It is stated that both the number of passengers carried and receipts therefrom and the figures of Goods Traffic show a falling off. compared with those for the previous year. A final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. is proposed making for the year 7 per cent. less income-tax as against 15 per cent. in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 12,273 is being carried forward.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RLY., CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	25.00
Premium on shares	.49
Debentures	11.00
Funds	2.04
Unclaimed Dividends and Deb. interest	
Other Liabilities	.21
Revenue Account	.87
	39.94
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure	33.08
Investments and F. Deposits	.64
Outstandings	.71
Cash and Other Balances	.51
	39.94

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RLY. CO., LTD.

Showed a profit of Rs. 2.06,244, as against one of Rs. 2,55.542 in the preceding year. It shows a further decline both in number of passengers and receipts therefrom. The tonnage and earnings of Goods Traffic have also considerably decreased. A final dividend at 6 per cent. per annum is proposed, making for the year 6½ per cent. as compared with 7½ per cent. in 1930. A balance of Rs. 26.704 is being carried forward.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RLY CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	33.00
Premium on Shares	.40
Debentures	3.00
Unclaimed Dividends	.08
Other Liabilities	.16
Revenue A/C	1.25
	37.89
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure	36.23
Investments	.67
Outstandings	.81
Cash and Other Balances	.13
	37.89

THE PUNJAB PORTLAND CEMENT LTD.

For the period ended 30th September 1931, after allowing for Debenture amortization and Depreciation, there was a profit of Rs. 1.89.738 as against Rs. 1,93,752 in the preceding year. Gross profit on Cement has increased by about 1.7 lacs rupees to 10.66,759. A sum of Rs. 1,42,280 and Rs. 1,15,392 was appropriated to provision for redemption of Debentures, and income-tax and super-tax respectively, the respective figures were nil and 54.598 in the preceding year.

The usual 7½ per cent. preference dividend is declared and a dividend on ordinary shares at 5 per cent. i.e. eight annas per share is proposed the same as last year. A balance of Rs. 15.164 is being carried forward.

The investments of the Company have increased by nearly 4 lacs rupees to Rs. 10,86.744 of which nearly Rs. 6 lacs is invested in Treasury Bills.

PUNJAB PORTLAND CEMENT LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	35.04
Funds	25.70
Mortgage Debentures	20.25
Unclaimed Dividends	.12
Other Liabilities	4.03
Profit and Loss A/C	2.02
	87.16
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure	64.38
Stores and Spares	6.09
Stock-in-Trade	1.05
Outstandings	3.39
Investments	10.87
Cash and Other Balance	1.38
	87.16

A WONDERFUL TONIC TO RENEW YOUTH. VIGOUR, VITALITY AND ENERGY.

SOVEREIGN *(REGISTERED)*

has been prepared from the best Vegetable Drugs, Musk, Gold, Pearls, etc., an ideal builder of Vitality in men. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact it makes man a man, removing physical fatigue and toning inefficiency of the system.

SOVEREIGN. increases Vitality, Memory, Brain Power & youthfulness, infuses strength into nerves, builds up the body, removes debility, depression nervousness and over-excitability.

SOVEREIGN., gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, general debility, loss of vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of premature old age.

Price Rs. 10/- per bottle of 60 Pills, for one month.

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Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood.

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(English)

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FROM MANY OF YOUR COUNTRYMEN WE RECEIVED ORDERS OF LATE FOR BULBS FOR ROOM AND GARDEN.

In order to establish our House in your Country for good we think that the best we can do is to offer you in this way one of our world-famed collections of Holland Flowerroots and Bulbs. A collection so skilfully combined of rich colours and sweet smells as you have never witnessed yet.

This collection consists of 400 bulbs and has been composed by us professionally, specially for your climate. "Aurora's Flowers" give happiness to young and old, to rich and poor. "Aurora's Bulb collections" change your room and garden into a real flower-paradise.

In view of the great number of orders which come in daily, we kindly advise you to order early, and to put your name and address clearly on every order. Nobody fails to order this collection to-day yet to our address:—

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100 Large Flowering Gladioli in 5 fine colours; red, pink, salmon, lilac and yellow.
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30 Begonias (15 Single and 15 Double) in various colours.
10 Capellies (Hyacinthus Candicans) the Queen of Flowers.
50 Anemones, the popular flowers with their rainbow of colours.
50 Ranunculus, the "little roses" in all colours.
30 Oxalis Deppei, the so-called "lucky root".
15 Montbretias, in various colours.
15 Dahlias, "Aurora's Roem".
400 Bulbs and roots for dol. 6—Double collection (800 bulbs) dol. 10.

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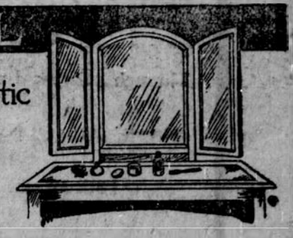

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For the treatment of wounds, sores, etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
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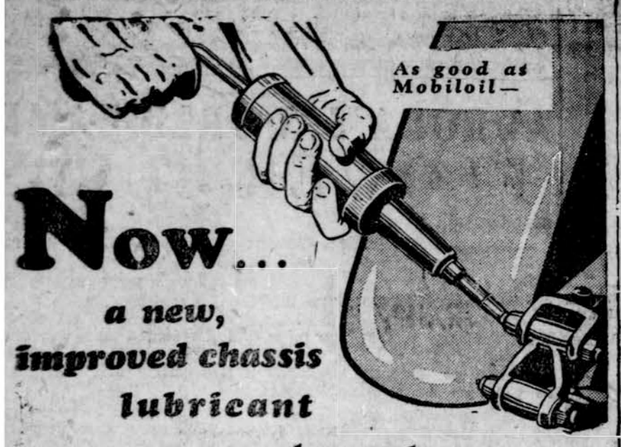

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a new, improved chassis lubricant

to meet the needs of modern cars

UNDER severe road shocks ordinary lubricants get displaced, leaving points of contact unprotected. Dirt and dust tend to clot ordinary oils or greases, while water will wash them away.

Now Vacuum Oil engineers have evolved a new product - Mobilgrease. **Semi-fluid** in nature, it flows through small clearances where ordinary lubricants cannot penetrate - **resists** shocks and heavy pressures, **does not clot nor get washed away.**

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19th March, 1932 to 29th March, 1932.

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Special Rail accommodation, Excellent Catering, Conveyances for Sightseeing and Guides at all places of Visit and Special arrangement for Hindoo Catering.

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A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELEASED AND INTERNED

Two Jalgaon Congressmen

RESTRAINT ORDER ON SCHOOL BOARD CHAIRMAN

JALGAON, Feb. 22.

Two local Congressmen who were arrested when the new Ordinances were issued were released on parole on Saturday night. The following morning they were served with notices by the District Magistrate under Section 3 of the Ordinance 2 prohibiting them from leaving Jalgaon Municipal limits or taking part in civil disobedience movement.

In addition Deokinandan has been asked to report himself daily at the police station. Deokinandan who is Chairman of the Jalgaon Municipal School Board has been by the same notice under the Ordinance restrained from transacting any work in his official capacity as Chairman of School Board. He is restrained from visiting schools or meeting teachers or doing any other Schools Board work. A. P.

BUDDHA'S PLACE OF DESCENT

Sankisa In Farrukhabad

Mr. M. B. L. Dhar, Deputy Collector, Farrukhabad (at Fategarh) writes in the "Leader.":—

Sankisa is at present a small village situated at the westernmost corne of the Farrukhabad district, about 6 miles from the Pakhna railway station on the Shikohabad-Farrukhabad branch of the East Indian Railway, and is accessible by a Kacha track either from Pakhna railway station, or from Mota railway station (on the same branch line) after crossing the river Kali Nadi. From Mota, which lies in the Mainpuri district, the distance is only about 3 miles, but the river makes this route more inconvenient than the first one.

The place derives its importance from its identification with the ancient city of Seng-Kia She or Samkasya of the Chinese pilgrims. Hwen Thsang who came to it in 636 A.D. calls it also by the name of Kie-Pi-Tha, or Kapitha and places it midway between Pilochana (which has been identified with Atranjikhera in the Etah district) and Kie-Jo-Kie-Shekwo or Kanauj. No clue has as yet been discovered to this other name of Kaipith but St. Martin, Julian and Cunningham all agree in identifying it with the present site, not only on account of its absolute identity of name but also on account of its relative position to three such well known places as Mathura, Kanauj and Ahichhatra.

VARAH MIHIRA.

In the Brihat Jataka, we find a mention of the famous astronomer, Varah Mihira, having 'obtained the gracious favour of the sun at Kapithaka'. Cunningham thinks this to be the Kapitha of the Chinese pilgrims, while Dr. Kern is of opinion that very probably Varah Mihira was educated here. Be it as it may, but it is a curious fact that the very next village to Aghat (which lies 3/4 mile to the north-west, in the Etah district) which, according to tradition and Cunningham, is said to be of the same age as Sankisa, bears the name of Mihirapur.

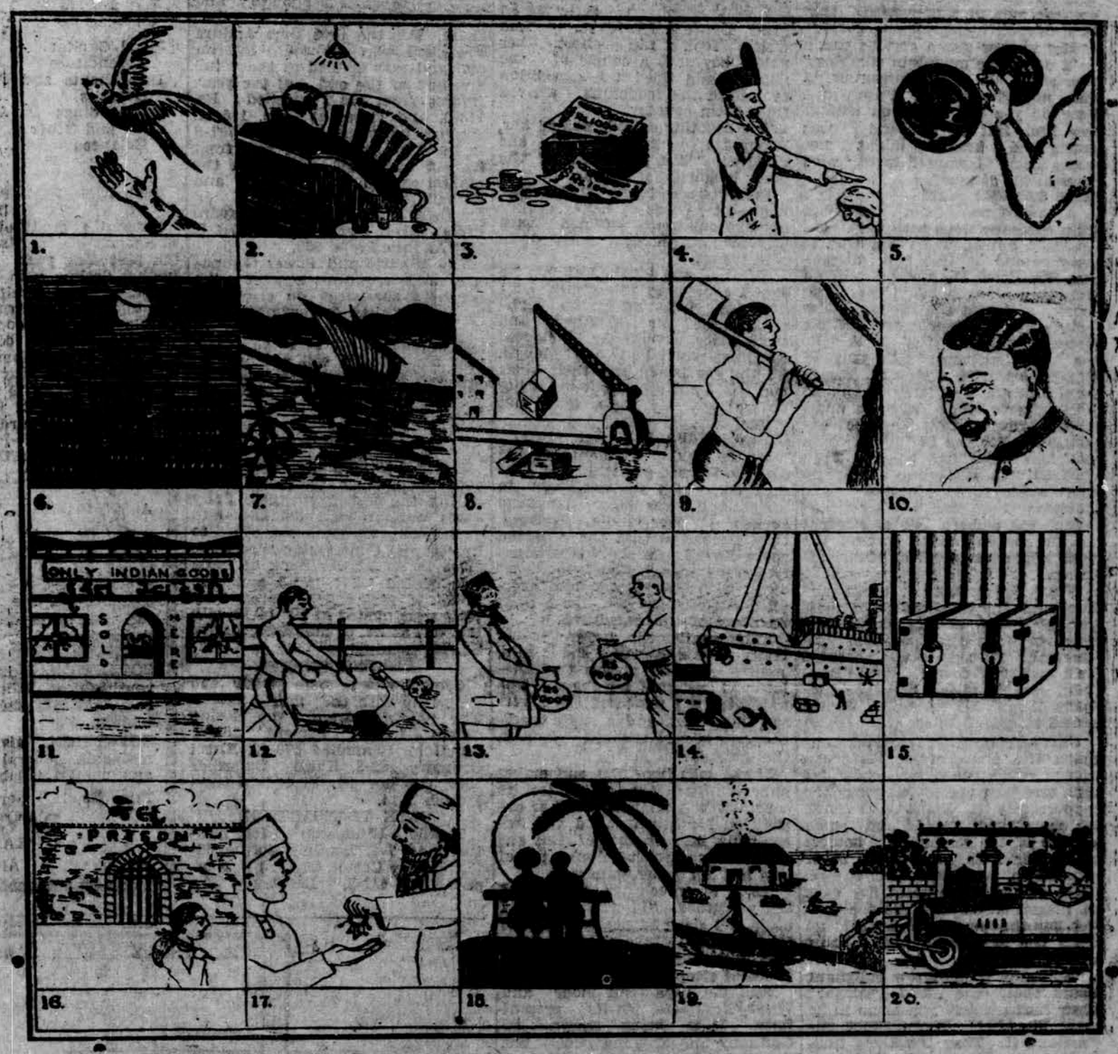
From all accounts it is certain at any rate that Sankisa was one of the most famous places of Buddhist pilgrimage about the sixth century, as it was here that Lord Buddha descended again on earth after his three months' sojourn in the Triyastrinsha heaven.

SEND IN YOUR ENTRY

CLOSING DATE
7th March 1932

Rs. 1,000 For Twenty Words

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY OPENS THE DOOR TO—



1st Prize Rs. 1,000 For An All Correct Solution
2nd Prize Rs. 500, 3rd Prize Rs. 200 And Twenty Consolation Prizes.

Here is a National Competition which we feel confident will appeal to every one of our readers for it illustrates a thought that is predominant in the mind of India.

What You Have To Do.

You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is also given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RULES.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words. Fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the
   COMPETITION MANAGER,
   HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION,
   POST BOX No, 706.
   BOMBAY.
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th MARCH.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION COUPON

Name .....

Address .....

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Bai Girjabai with Dattaram Parwatkar; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

G. E. I. C. L. HIGH SCHOOL:—The Annual General Meeting of the Ex-students of the General Education Institute's C. L. High School (old Dadar English School) Dadar, Bombay, will be held in the premises of the above Institute on Sunday (28th inst.) at 9 a.m.

MR. TAIRSEE'S CANDIDATURE. It is understood that Mr. L. R. Tairsee is also one of the candidates for the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

POSTAL NOTICE: — Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Van Buren" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

MAHARASHTRA AMBULANCE CORPS: — The Managing Committee of the Maharashtra Ambulance Corps has accepted the resignation of Mr. Vithalrao M. Lad, submitted on the 5th instant. He ceases to be Captain now. The public are advised to hand over contributions now direct to the enrolling office of the Corps. Dr. Maneckji's Bunglow (opp. Prathna Samaj) Girgaum."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of D Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Rt. Hon'ble J. C. C. Davidson, Lord and Lady Hastinks, Major General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Sir Reginald Glancy, Sir Maurice Gwayer, Sir Charles Stuart Williams, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. K. S. Fitze and Mr. P. J. Patrick arrived at Government House Bombay on Tuesday.

CONCERTS OF MISS PADMAVATI AND MASTER NARENDRA.

There will be musical concerts of Miss 'Padmavam" and Master "Narendra" shaligram on behalf of Shaligram Sangit Samaj in "Lakshmi Baug" hall, (New Bhatwadi). to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. and 9 p.m. The public are requested to take chance of this unique opportunity.

AHMEDABAD EXPLOSION CASE

High Court Reverses Acquittal Order

At the Bombay High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield after hearing arguments in the appeal preferred by the Crown against the order of acquittal passed by the lower court as regards Sarabhai Mohanlal the second accused in the Ahmedabad explosion case, convicted him on Tuesday under sections 4 and 6 of the Explosive Substances Act and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RED POSTER ON POLICE COURT NOTICE BOARD

Congress Volunteers Sentenced For Shouting Slogans And Waving Flags During Trial

A Red Poster was found pasted on the notice board of the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday morning. The poster which was written in bold Marathi letters began with the words: "Har Ha. Mahadev," the war cry of Marathas. It was signed by "Master Vinayak."

The Poster threatened those who jailed the Satyagrahis with grave consequences. The police on guard in the Court removed the Poster from the board and sent it to the Lamington Road Police Station.

Congress Volunteers Get Six Months R. I.

Two Congress volunteers who were arrested in the Court-room of Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday, while the trial of Mr. S. K. Patil, ex-Secretary of the B.P.C.C. was proceeding, were placed on Tuesday morning before Mr. H P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate. -

Simultaneously with the Court-clerk shouting the name of Mr. Patil, the two accused who were sitting among the visitors got up in their seats and waving tri-colour National Flags, raised loud cries of "Bande Matram" and "Inquilab Zindabad."

The accused were charged with furthering the activities of an unlawful association, namely the "D" Ward Congress Committee, whose badges they wore on their caps. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, one month's further jail.

"BULLETIN" SELLER JAILED.

Another man, who was also arrested in the Court of Mr. Khandalawala on the same day for attempting to sell copies of "Congress Bulletin," was awarded a similar sentence.

Yet another Congress volunteer, who was arrested at Tamba Kanta on Monday for selling "Congress Bulletins" was also charged under the same section and received a similar sentence.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDER

Congress Worker Sent To Jail

A sentence of one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 150, or in default six months' further imprisonment was passed by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on a Gujrati Congress worker. The accused who was arrested on January 10, was detained at the Byculla Jail till February 12, on which date he was released and was served with a notice to report himself to the police every day.

It was stated by the police in the course of evidence that the accused reported himself daily to the police till February 18. But he failed to do so on the 19th and was found on that night lighting a bon-fire at Mandvi. He was then arrested by the police.

The accused was charged under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

SJT. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS JAILED FOR 18 MONTHS

A sentence of 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default further imprisonment for two months was passed by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate fourth court Bombay on Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas a prominent Congress worker. Mr. Jamnadas was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance No. II for failing to report himself to the police. The accused did not take any part in the proceedings.

MISS URMILLA MEHTA JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS

Miss Urmila Mehta who was arrested at Santa Cruz was tried by the City Magistrate and was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 3000 fine in default to 6 weeks more. She was given "B" class.

Vaman Pada and Chahu Amba two youths of Ghansoli who were arrested on 15th instant were tried and sentenced by the Deputy Collector of Thana District to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or default 1-1/2 months' R. I.

CANCEL WAGE-CUT

Government Press Employees' Meeting

The Hon. General Secretary, Government Central Press Employees' Union, Bombay, writes:—

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union was held on the 20th instant Mr. S. C. Joshi presided. He explained to the meeting the purpose for which the meeting was called and the steps that the Managing Committee of the Union had taken since the wage-cut was extended to the earnings of the piece and taskworkers in the Central Press.

The following resolution was passed:—

"That in view of the fact that the system of task work and piece-work which at present prevails in the Press, results in anomolies and hardships to the employees and the further fact that the dearness allowance was only recently brought down to 5 per cent. this meeting emphatically protests against the extension of the 10 per cent wage reduction to the earnings of the employees in the Press in as much a reduction would not afford to the said employees even the ordinary amenities of life and earnestly requests the authorities to cancel it.

The Secretary informed the meeting that at the instance of the Managing Committee of the Union he had already written to the Superintendant protesting against the wage reduction."

MAHARASTRA "DICTATOR" GETS TWO YEARS' R. I.

Sjt. G. D. Bhatt, the "dictator" of Maharashtra who was arrested at Bombay on last Sunday was tried and was sentenced at Bandra by the City Magistrate to two years' R. I. and given "C" Class for failing to report to police.

SUBURBAN "DICTATOR" SENTENCED FOR 1 YEAR R. I.

Sjt. Dayanand H. Mantri, the 16th "dictator" of the Suburban District and others who were arrested on last Sunday with him, were tried and sentenced by the City Magistrate to various terms of imprisonment.

RECEIVER FOR "GODDESS OF LUCK"

Case Against Film Star In High Court

At the Bombay High Court on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Hackwell adjourned to Thursday the notice of motion taken out by the Reliance Film Co., plaintiffs in the suit pending against Fatma Begum, a film actress, who used to carry on business under the name of Victoria Film Co.

The application is in connection with the appointment of a receiver for the three films entitled, "Shakuntla," "Goddess of Luck," and "Romeo and Juliet," which are in possession of A. Hussein, with powers to exhibit and sell the same. The plaintiffs further pray for an injunction to restrain the defendant and her agents from in anyway dealing with the films pending disposal of the suit.

CASE AGAINST "RAILWAY MAZDOOR" EDITOR

Application For Transfer To High Court Sessions Rejected

At the Bombay High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield rejected, on Tuesday, an application filed by Vishnu Balvant Purandare, the editor of the "Railway Mazdoor", the organ of the All-India Trade Union Congress, for the transfer of his case at present going on in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to the High Court Sessions.

The petitioner, who is the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, and the Assistant Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, stands charged with sedition, under section 124-A, of the I.P.C., in respect of an article published on December 2, 1931 in the "Railway Mazdoor", whose circulation is estimated by the prosecution at 2,000 copies. The plea, submitted by the petitioner for transfer, was that the offence was triable by the Sessions Court with the help of a jury, as the maximum punishment, under the section, was transportation for life.

Mr. Kanekar, in the absence of Mr. M. N. Talpade, appeared for

Magistrate Acquitted Of Bribery Charge

A Thana correspondent writes: "Mr. L. V. Lavate, Magistrate, who was under suspension and who was being tried on a charge of bribery, under Section 161 I. P. C., was acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Thana lately."

"SCOTLAND YARD OFFICER" ARRESTED

For Alleged Impersonation

A man looking like a European who is alleged to have been posing as a Scotland Yard officer was arrested by the police on Monday night near the "Light of Asia" Restaurant opposite Borl Bunder Station.

The accused whose name is Walter Welsh was produced in the Court of Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning, when the police applied for a remand. The police officer applying for remand stated that the accused engaged a taxi and went to the Light of Asia Restaurant on Monday night. On reaching near the place, the accused put off the head lights.

Asked by the taxi driver why he did so, the accused is alleged to have said that he was an officer of the Scotland Yard and did not want to be seen by people. A sergeant who happened to be near the place overheard the conversation and looked at the man. He suspected the accused of posing as a police officer and put him under arrest.

CURRENCY NOTES DISAPPEAR.

It is alleged that recently a European or an Anglo-Indian used to go to foreign money changers in the city and styling himself as a Scotland Yard officer used to demand foreign currency notes for inspection. It was alleged that while he used to examine the notes, some of them disappeared and the victims knew the trick only, when the man also had disappeared.

The accused before the Court was remanded to police custody till February 29, as the police have still to carry on investigations.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 22,50,000 and Rs. 1,44,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. All tenders for three months' bills were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for six months' bills was Rs. 3,75,000. The average rate of accepted tenders for six months' bill was Rs. 5-8-0.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 24th February to Monday, the 29th February at Rs. 97-8-0 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 17th February to the 22nd February amounted to Rs. 90,50,000 and Rs. 4,18,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 1st March. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 4th March. Other conditions are as usual.

"POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER 'ULTRA VIRES'"

Bombay Advocate Questions Legality Of Ban

Mr. Manant K. Mehta, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, was arrested by the Bombay Police on Tuesday for leaving the city of Bombay without the permission of the Police Commissioner. The accused was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, the same afternoon, under Section 21 of Ordinance No. 2.

Inspector Vanjara in his evidence stated that the accused was served with an order of the Police Commissioner on January 13 not to participate in the civil disobedience movement and to report himself every day to the police. On January 21 another order was served on the accused directing him not to leave the city of Bombay without the permission of the Police Commissioner but it did not require him to report himself every day to the police. The accused left for Thana on Monday and was arrested on his return to Bombay for failing to comply with the condition of the order.

SECOND ORDER "ULTRA VIRES."

Mr. Mehta pleaded not guilty to the charge and defended himself. He said that the first order of the Police Commissioner did not stipulate that he should not leave Bombay without permission. This condition was added in the second order and his submission was that the Police Commissioner had no power to amend or modify the order and that the second order was "ultra vires."

The accused asked the court whether the order of the Police Commissioner was reasonable and remarked that the Ordinance contemplated that the order must be reasonable and practicable. "Supposing the Police Commissioner, serves an order on me that instead of walking on the road I should crawl on my belly or roll along the road am I to obey the order?"

NOT IN BOMBAY.

Magistrate:—I do not think any Police Commissioner will pass such an order in a place like Bombay. (Laughter).

Accused:—That was done in Amritsar.

Continuing the accused said that he obeyed the order for over a month, although it was very humiliating. He was not an out and out law-breaker. Respect for law was in his veins. But how could he be expected to secure the permission of the Police Commissioner every time he wanted to leave the city? It was too humuliating and he was exasperated. He submitted that he went to Thana in response to an order from the Sub-Judge of Thana to give evidence in a suit in which he was the plaintiff. If he had not obeyed the order, he would have been guilty of contempt of court. Being a lawyer he felt that he should respect the order of a court than that of the Police Commissioner. He produced a certificate of the Sub-Judge of Thana dated February 20 which stated that "Mr. Mehta has had to attend my court this day in suit No. .....for the plaintiff on my order." The accused further submitted that he had committed no offence and should be acquitted.

"CREATOR CAN DESTROY"

The magistrate asked Mr. Velkar the Police Prosecutor what he had to say on the point raised by the accused that the Police Commissioner had no power to amend or modify the order.

The Police Prosecutor justified the order and said that "under the Ordinance, the Police Commissioner was the creator of the order, and it was a principle in law that one who could create could also destroy and substitute. (Laughter).

The accused committed an offence because he did not take the permission of the Commissioner.

The magistrate reserved judgment in the case and ordered the accused to be released on bail.

INDIAN STATES' COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

The Indian States Inquiry Committee arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning from Sangli and the members of the Committee are staying at the Government House.

Lord Hastings and Sir Charles Stuart Williams two member of the Committee accompanied by one of the Secretaries Mr. K. S. Fitze will leave Bombay To-day (Wednesday) for Rajkot. The object of their tour is to visit the ports of Kathiawar.

The other members of the Committee will be devided into two groups one under Mr. J. C. C. Davidson (Chairman) and the other under Sir Robert Hutchinson. They will examine the chiefs of Gujarat, regarding immunities and privileges and contributions from States respectively.

Mr. Davidson will also deal informally with the question of representation in the future Federal Government of India.

CHIEFS TO BE EXAMINED.

The examination of the Chiefs of Gujarat by the Committee will occupy three days. The work has begun since Monday and will continue till to-morrow (Thursday). The States of Idar, Rajpipla Cambay and Baria were represented on Monday. Lunavda and Mudhol will be represented to-day (Wednesday) and Khairpur, Sachin, Dharampur and Bansda on Thursday. The Mahikantha and Revakantha agencies are making a joint representation to-day.

On Thursday the members of the Committee will leave Bombay for Baroda.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(in pounds sterling)

	During the week ending the 20th Feb. 1932	From 1st April 1931 to 20th Feb. 1932
Sterling purchased in India	1490000	32007000
Net transfer to Home Treasury:—		
(1) From Paper Currency Reserve in England	nil.	nil.
(2) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against Gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil.	23047804
Total	1490000	55054804
Less—Sales of sterling	Nil.	14047804
Net remittance to Home Treasury	1490000	41007000

CROWN APPEALS FOR ENHANCEMENT

Hunters In Murder Charge

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield, after hearing arguments in the appeal preferred by the Crown to enhance the sentence of transportation for life passed on Bankya Bardya and Lahanu Krishna, two hunters, by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, on a charge of murder, issued a notice to the accused to show cause why their sentence should not be enhanced to one of death, and directed to take up the case on March 2, 1932.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused murdered on November 26, 1930 a Maratha by name Kammath Gosavi of the village Padgaon in the Ahmednagar District. On the day of murder at about 4 p.m. the deceased had taken bread for his brother and returned in the evening to his field.

When three cowboys were grazing cattle in the wasteland near the deceased's field, they saw the accused sitting on the hillock with two bullocks. When the accused drove away one of the cows from the hillock, the boys went up, but the accused told them to go down, as they had put up snares to catch busks. While returning home after sunset, the boys, on counting their animals, found one goat and a sheep missing. When they went up to enquire, the accused, who were tying bundles of flesh, asked the boys to partake of venision, but the latter, getting nervous, ran away chasing their cattle before them.

On their way they met the deceased, who was returning from the field and informed him what had happened. All of them went to the accused. After an exchange of words, the accused took the deceased to a place, one mile distant, to assure him of the contents. As it was past sunset, the boys returned to their respective houses, while the accused and the deceased went to that place. As the deceased did not return home for his supper, his brother became anxious and went in search calling him by name. There being no response, he informed the police. On the following day, the police noticed some blood stains on the ground and a half-cut sheep lying at some distance. They removed the stones of the embankment and found therein the deceased's corpse with his head completely severed from the trunk and tied on the chest. The accused were arrested subsequently.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty'.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors found the accused 'guilty' of murder on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced them to transportation for life.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown, while the accused were unrepresented.

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ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT

PICTURE — UNITED ARTISTS

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ALONG THE ROAD OF DREAMS
MY HEART IS BEATING
THE SERENADE.

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DRAMA! STRANGEST SIGHTS EVER BEHELD BY MAN!
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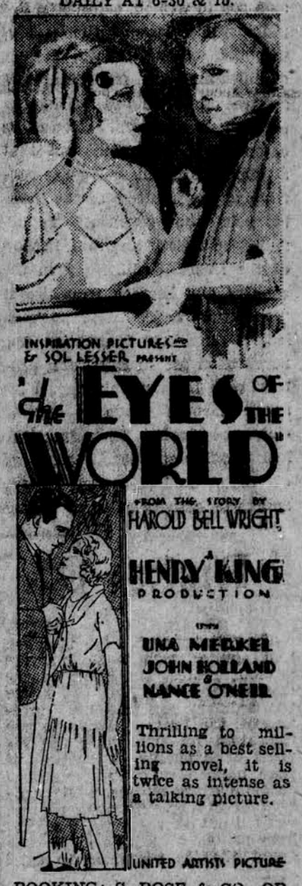
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN INDIA

by

N. S. AIYAR, M. ,
FINANCIAL CRITIC,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Price Rupees Seven.

The National Bank of India have bought 15 copies for use in their offices.

Copies can be had post free from the author.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1932.

WOMEN'S BOLD LEAD!

The joint statement issued by prominent representatives of various women's organisations in India regarding the status of women in the new Constitution is an impressive document that deserves to be earnestly considered by the public. The statement emphasises the salient points contained in the joint memorandum on the subject issued last year by the All-India Women's Conference, the Women's Indian Association and other women's institutions in the country. The representative character of that memorandum has not been and cannot be denied. But the signatories to the present statement feel that, in spite of the unanimous opinion of the chief women's organisations in India, their views have not received the consideration that is their due, and they accordingly set forth once again their principal demands and their objections to some petty expedients which compromise with those demands. They demand nothing short of adult franchise and warn Government and the public that any Constitution which "does not provide for adult franchise and does not recognise the fundamental rights of citizenship in India will meet with our unqualified disapproval."

NO SOPS WANTED.

The signatories to the statement rightly dismiss the specious expedients that are sometimes urged as a sop to women, expedients like property franchise on the basis of wifehood or widowhood, literacy qualification for franchise, and reservation of seats in legislatures through nomination, election or co-option. They point out that a property franchise "is quite contrary to the interests of the humble poor who constitute India's main population" and that, in view of the incredible illiteracy in the country any literacy franchise is "self-condemned". The women leaders' remarks on reservation and nomination are in refreshing contrast with the unmanly appeal for special favours made by certain classes of people. They say: "We look upon nominations, reservation of seats and co-option in any sphere of activity as a pernicious and humiliating system which must run counter to all real progress. ..... It must by its very nature engender an inferiority complex amongst those for whom it caters—a contingency to be avoided at all costs". They particularly fear that any kind of reservation may create a spirit of communalism which they shun as poison.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

What women ask for is equal opportunity with men,—adult franchise immediately applied. They even go so far as to say that if men accept any compromise on this question "women do not stand by them in this demand". The uncompromising courage of the following declaration is like a breath of fresh air in the foetid atmosphere of struggles and disputes that are going on for special privileges:

> "We have made up our minds that, even if a few or no women are returned for the present to the Legislatures by the open door of competition, we shall not attach any importance thereto, for we are certain that our case is righteous and that in the end it will prevail."

Would that the women's bold, self-reliant and democratic attitude could be emulated by the sectional organisations that are making a fetish of special representation through reservation or otherwise.

FORGE SANCTIONS!

The women who have issued the statement urge Government to respond worthily to their appeal and urge "our brethren who may differ from us to follow our lead". For they truly observe: "There can be no live consciousness of nationhood or true patriotism until we are willing to sacrifice to the uttermost for a principle." We do not expect Government to respond worthily to the women's appeal quite so soon. But we may hope that some at least of the sectional associations in the country will follow the lead given by these worthy leaders of India's womanhood. To the latter we would say but one word. Their legitimate demands having been clearly stated, together with their determination not to accept any compromise, what is most necessary now is the forging of sanctions behind those demands. Demands must be made irresistible. And it behoves all patriotic men and women to exert their utmost to win the power to frame and enforce their own scheme of democratic Government. It is not enough to get into a Legislative Assembly even through adult franchise, if that Assembly has little or no real power.

Risks Of The Press

The "Statesman" is unable—and quite rightly—to accept without protest the claim of the Government of India that under the ordinary law and the ordinances, the Press is liable to penalisation for publishing the reports of Assembly speeches, if they happen to contain seditious or defamatory matter. The opinion of the Law Member, as we pointed out at the time, does not help us to a solution of the doubt that is presumed to exist at all.

The Law Member simply told the Assembly that the Ordinances had not made any difference to the ordinary law as it affects the privilege of the press in reporting the proceedings of the Assembly. But the Home Member has very clearly stated that the view of the Government of India is that the Press is not privileged in this respect. Newspapers are thus left in a precarious position, for the Law Member's view that the Ordinances have not made any difference to their position under the ordinary law, does not and cannot alter the fact that the Ordinances give the Executive the power to apply the ordinary law to newspapers in an extraordinary and very drastic way. More than that the Emergency Powers Ordinance by a process of cross drafting, which must be unique in legislation in this or any other country has grafted on to the Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 an omnibus clause, containing all the wide and vicious definitions—indefinitions would be a better word for them—of the old Press Act of 1910 and a great deal more.

If in the face of all this the privilege attaching, as everyone has hitherto supposed it to do, to the publication of Assembly proceedings is found to be non-existent, it will be most dangerous to publish these reports at all. There are days, says "The Statesman" very truly, when the process of "combing" the speeches which would become essential would leave no intelligible report at all.

The "Statesman" urges that the Government of India should make the law plain by statute. We should not think this to be necessary if it were not for the Ordinances. A prosecution under the ordinary law, we have no doubt at all would fail, because the English common law, which holds such reports to be privileged would be held to govern the matter in the Indian courts. Lord Cockburn in his famous judgment based his decision on the simple logical contention that, if members had a protection for their speeches, equal protection must be extended to the reports of the speeches. So we arrive by two ways at the same conclusion as far as the courts are concerned. But the Ordinances have made a vast difference in India, since they endow the executive with the power, which is thus taken away from the courts, to decide what is and what is not an offence.

It seems, therefore, that however confident newspapers may be that the Home Member has badly blundered in his view of the law, there is a new danger created by the Ordinances and, as some of the drastic powers these have temporarily provided are to be made permanent by legislation and those affecting the Press are almost certain to be included, an enactment definitely legalising the privilege attaching to reports of proceedings of the legislatures is to be desired. But in the present temper and constitution of the Viceregal cabinet it is not at all likely that it will appeal to them as necessary or desirable. We fear that for once in a way "The Statesman" will have to share the risks of prosecution with the Indian press.

MORE THAN WE CAN BEAR

The Bombay Finance Member expects "to bridge over a part of the gap" of 45 lakhs between the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1932-33, by securing the passage through the Legislature of a Finance Bill in which four separate taxation measures are rolled into one. As regards three of these, there is already a volume of public protest, already voiced in the Legislature, which Sir Govind Pradhan will find it possible to resist only with the help of the official bloc and some nominated members. The surcharge on electricity, the increase in the Court Fees, and the continuation of the duty on stamps are thoroughly unpopular proposals. Government's insistence on retaining the two latter sources of revenue is in direct opposition to the wishes of the non-official members of the Legislature who have protested against the hardships they impose on the agriculturists, on whom the burden of this additional taxation inevitably and ultimately falls.

The surcharge on electricity is sure to retard industrial progress. Its burden, as we have already urged, will be heavily felt by the lower middle class in towns which are now provided with electrical energy, and they are the very class of people who can ill afford to bear it. Government provide a number of exemptions from this surcharge. It is their intention to exempt the power supplied to industrial concerns and hospitals as well as the use, for their own purposes, of energy by local authorities and certain utility companies. But the fact that these exemptions are provided does not remove the objection that the surcharge is a novel form of taxation which is wrong in principle and will be felt as a considerable handicap by the middle classes.

Why are the Government of Bombay in such a hurry to get through their taxation proposals? They admit the necessity of scrutinising through an expert committee the whole field of their administrative expenditure. The public demand is that drastic retrenchment in that expenditure is not yet carried out. It is the duty of the Legislature to spare the tax-payer the consolidated burden proposed to be levied on him. It should insist on radical retrenchment in Government expenditure first and foremost. The tax-payer is already too heavily burdened.

NOT "FOOL PROOF"

It has been left to the District and Sessions Judge of Lahore to find a loophole in the Emergency Powers Ordinance which enables an accused person to avail himself of the protection of Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the matter of bail. Section 497 provides that an accused person, even when charged with a non-bailable offence must be released unless there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused. The Emergency Powers Ordinance turns a number of bailable and non-cognisable offences into cognisable and non-bailable offences. Indeed Section 61 of the Ordinance provides that notwithstanding anything in the Code any offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be cognizable and non-bailable. No doubt these provisions were inserted in the Ordinance with the intention that bail should not be available to persons accused under its provisions, but if such was the intention the Ordinance has not been made "fool-proof" in this respect for, as Mr. Gordon Walker has held in the case of Mr. Pulin Dutt, "though the petitioner could not be allowed bail on technical grounds under the Ordinance, yet he is fully entitled to protection under Section 497 Cr. P. C." Mr. Pulin Dutt, however, remains in custody for the present as "orders have been reserved," presumably pending the decision whether there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence with which he is charged.

"TRIVIALITIES AND FUTILITIES"

How To Promote The Welfare Of India

(BY J. D. J.)

From time to time, we read in the papers of meetings held by a body which bears the label "The Welfare of India League." All the meetings that have been held thus far, have been interesting, and it is worth noting that they have all been held in Bombay. That is because this "League" exists only in the City of Bombay. It has been in existence now for about a year. It has been well boosted, well advertised in the Press practically throughout the Empire. Nevertheless, the total number of those who have joined the League is about 350, so at least, I have been told by one of its ardent supporters and one of its Secretaries, in the "mofussil."

TERRORISM OR TEN RUPEES.

Now, the "Welfare" of India League is confronted, it seems, with precisely the same difficulties as those which confront another interesting body, namely the European Association. That Association which has its Headquarters in Calcutta, it will be recalled, held a meeting at the Dalhousie Institute or at a Theatre (I forget which) quite recently. Practically the whole European community of Calcutta assembled, because it was called for the purpose of "discussing the best means of combating terrorism" in the Province.

This, it will be agreed, was a worthy purpose. But to the surprise of everyone present at the meeting, not a word was said about terrorism. The audience, according to a report in the "Statesman", "was dismissed with a fervent appeal on the part of the chairman of the meeting for ten Rupee Notes."

That apparently is exactly the burden of every manifesto issued by the "Welfare of India League" —in short we have the swan song at every meeting and it is —"funds, funds, and more funds."

But the meeting held at a Bombay Hotel last week was about the most interesting that has been held so far.

WHAT THEY CAME HERE FOR.

It was all about an Englishman in India. There was nothing much that was new in the speech of the gallant Captain who addressed the gathering. We read that it was a sequel to a similar discussion initiated some time ago on "The Indian in his Home", by a Hindu. The gallant Captain, on Thursday persuaded, or at least tried to persuade, his audience that, it was a libel to say that the Englishman came to India only for the purpose of "taking away from India the Gold Mohur Tree", and that the Englishman had "no stake in the country."

I am not quite sure about this. As a Welshman, I must confess that in common with every other European, I did not come to India to improve my health, I had no other intention when I came to India, than to gather up as many "Gold Mohurs" as I could, and for 20 years, I have never met a Scotsman, Irishman or an Englishman who had arrived in India for any other purpose whatsoever.

THE UNTOUCHABLE SCOT.

The Captain then touched upon the subject of "Untouchability" and told his audience that "there are more untouchables in England than in India." That, I most emphatically deny. It is true only of Scotland. You might 'touch' a Scotsman for "saxpence" but ask him, for say —a "Gold Mohur", and every Scotsman is absolutely "Untouchable."

The only sensible speech at this gathering was the one delivered by a distinguished journalist and a great man of letters, who very properly explained that it was all nonsense to talk of a "Slave Mentality" in India. Poor England—he went on to say—had been "enslaved for three centuries", by Scotsmen. Scotland had given his country "Prime Ministers", "Socialists" "Communists from the Clyde" and "worst of all"—"bad whiskey". Here he made a mistake—"good whiskey" was consumed in order to make the other evils tolerable.

Here it will be asked: What has all this to do with the "Welfare of India"? I am coming to that question in a moment.

INTER-RACIAL COURTESIES.

Another speaker (a Hindu) said that in his opinion, the best method of creating "good-will" and to dispel "inter-racial bitterness"—was for the Christians to send to their Hindu friends, baskets of fruits and vegetables 'boodikabal' and flowers etc.—at Diwali, just as the Indians send to their Christian friends, "Christmas and New Year Cards" at certain seasons of the year and baskets of fruits etc. That is also a very sensible idea.

Unfortunately however for this "League" this is hardly practicable. At present there is no goodwill—because of the stupendous cargoes of "Gold Mohurs" etc that are shipped out of India to Britain every week. Our esteemed friend, the learned Padre, who presided "in closing" the "proceedings" hoped that "steps would at once be taken to see that Englishmen (he is a Scotsman himself), particularly new arrivals, would be made acquainted with various social customs among Indians so that in future better social contact might prevail between the two races." That is also a very sensible suggestion, provided of course it is applied to the whole Anglo-Saxon race.

(Continued On Next Page.)

Notes of the Day

Will He Be Prosecuted?

We do not know how much is truth and how much fiction in the story of how good Lord Lothian converted jeers into cheers by securing the release of certain Congressmen, who had been arrested for demonstrating against his Committee. One cannot be quite sure that the whole affair was not like the doubtful or mixed receptions that were sometimes accorded to the Simon Commission. It is a curious legal procedure for the police to release arrested persons just because some outsider, though he be a European, asks for their release. However, we hope that Lord Lothian will not come into trouble for actively sympathising with Congressmen who had participated in a subversive campaign.

Who Should be Rusticated ?

The reported rustication of more than fifty girl students of the Bethune College for alleged breach of discipline is a vindictive punishment and an aggravation of the College authorities' earlier blunder. That blunder was the expulsion of a girl for nothing more than not attending the College on January 29, when a hartal was observed in the city in sympathy with the sufferings of the people of Peshawar. Even assuming that it was wrong for the girls to show sympathy for their suffering countrymen,—assume further that those countrymen were misguided—no teacher who knows his business would go to the length of expelling students for such conduct. But unfortunately in the present unnatural state of things in the country some of our teachers and professors act like jailors, through lack of sense of proportion or anxiety to ingratiate themselves with higher authorities. Such teachers deserve to be relieved of their duties rather than to be allowed to exercise the power of rusticating students.

For Adult Suffrage—

Sjt. Janjeswar Mandal, M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Namasudra Franchise Board and nine other members of the Board representing the Namasudra ("Depressed") community of the different districts of the Province have submitted an able memorandum to the Franchise Committee. Referring to the question of the franchise, the memorandum says: "If adult franchise is adopted, then we think, the Depressed Classes will be able to secure representation of their own choice in the general electorate to a substantial extent and no reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes of Hindus will be necessary." It is mainly on these grounds that the Congress has steadfastly stood for adult franchise. And it is unnecessary for the Congress to suggest alternative methods, at any rate at the present stage.

And Joint Electorates.

Some of the Depressed Class leaders, however, seem to be anxious to guard against the possibility of adult franchise not being immediately accepted. The memorandum in question says: "In case adult suffrage is not introduced, we think that it is necessary to have reservation of an adequate number of seats for the Depressed Classes on the basis of joint electorates." The most interesting point in this claim is the insistence on joint electorates. For the memorandum proceeds to state: "On no account should separate electorates for the Depressed Classes be introduced as they only help to accentuate the existing differences between the different classes of Hindus and practically lead to the disruption of the entire Hindu Society." The growing reaction against separate electorates, of which we are getting evidence day by day, is an encouraging sign.

GERMAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Three Opponents Of Hindenburg

WILL EX-KAISER ALSO CONTEST ?

LONDON, February 23.

Berlin.—Premier Hindenburg will have three opponents in the Presidential election in March, namely, Von Hitler, Colonel Duesterberg, the steelhelmet leader, and the Communist leader Hen Thaelmann.

When Parliament reassembles, to-morrow, after four months' recess, the opponents of re-election of President Hindenburg will still be undecided regarding the possible rival candidate. The "national Opposition is evidently finding it extremely difficult to secure anybody who will have the slightest chance of success against the veteran soldiers. The name, most mentioned is that of Col. Duesterberg, second in command of the "Steel Helmet organisation, but his chances of success are exceedingly remote.

Heir Duesterberg was wounded in Chinese campaign of 1900 and in Great War. Stories circulated that the ex-Kaiser or one of the Hohenzollern princes might stand may be dismissed as fantastic.—Reuter's Special.

ASSISTING GERMAN BANKS

Government Issue Emergency Decree

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Berlin.—An emergency decree empowering the Government to assist German banks has been signed by President Hindenburg, providing for participation up to 250 million marks in cash, and the credit extension of 400 million marks.

In order to assist Government relief to banks, the capital of the Gold Discount bank will be raised by 2000 million marks to 400 million marks.—Reuter's Special.

Tipsy-Cake

"The Colaba Reclamation ground Bombay, bore an unwonted aspect on Monday night, with multi-coloured lights and fifteen hundred gaily clad guests for a Parsi society wedding of unsual brilliance." Who can say now that Lloyd laboured in vain?

* * *

The "Times of India" is shocked at Sir Frederick Syke's statement that it would not be advisable to bring his Cabinet retrenchment scheme into force at once. "Nothing," it says "can justify the retention of the present "bloated" cabinet for another day.

This is wrong. The payment of seven bloated salaries justifies it.

* * *

The Bori Bunder organ forgets that these seven members have all been appointed for five years and perhaps they don't want to go. How are they to be shifted?

* * *

Incidentally Bori Bunder lets us into a secret of its past. It says that when this seven member cabinet was first mooted, it then took the line that if such a bloated executive had ever been contemplated never would any support have been given to the new system of Government. But, it adds,

"We were deterred from expressing that view, publicly, with all the force at our command, only by the assurance of the then head of the Presidency that in no other way could the portfolios be efficiently apportioned. And now experience has proved that we were right and Lord Lloyd wrong."

* * *

Now you know why Bori Bunder keeps quiet sometimes, even when its moral indignation is aroused. Won't Sir Frederick give it another "assurance" now?

* * *

Something of the kind is needed, for hear what follows:

"In the wave of cheap materialism which has overrun the world since the War all moral issues have receded, and there is too much of the spirit of eating drinking and being merry, for the morrow can look after itself. But for all this jejune cynicism the Eternal Verities stand; what is morally wrong cannot be politically right, and the converse equally applies."

Which would really mean that what is politically right must be morally wrong. And very often such is the case—at Bori Bunder.

* * *

Anyway those seven members are eating, drinking and making merry at the public expense, and the old Lady, who herself is cutting down her expenditure to the last pie and going without all luxuries and many necessities can't abear it. Hence the appeal to the Eternal Verities.

* * *

Unfortunately this is a bit of a misfire, for the eating and drinking are themselves among the Eternal Verities. And in this respect the seven members with their fat salaries will continue to be worshippers of Truth.

* * *

But we welcome this appeal to have these questions decided on moral grounds. It should be encouraged. "On Stanley, On!"

* * *

"In regard to tax on electricity the Finance Member said the Government were convicted ....." —"Evening News" Report.

Out of their own mouth too!

* * *

Our suggestion that the Government should charge a substantial entrance fee for visitors to the Legislative Council Chamber gains added force day by day. Yesterday it is reported that there was a

SUMMERSAULT BY MUSLIM AND NON-BRAHMIN PARTIES.

This sort of performance is worth paying to see.

* * *

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidyatullah defended the electricity tax because it will not hit the poor. He drew a moving picture of "the poor agriculturist living in his dingy cottage burning an oil lamp" quite unharmed by the tax. And never likely to rise to the use of electricity!

* * *

On the other hand the tax is good because it will curb the "extravagance of the rich." "Only the other day he visited a club where he found electric lights burning even so early as 6 p.m. —before sunset." When the tax comes in they will probably light up one hour after sunset and the Government can whistle for their revenue.

* * *

Another wonderful discovery by Sir Ghulam Hussein. "In Bombay City several poor men lived in a single tenement and the surcharge would be equally divided among them." Quite a good argument for putting up rents and increasing the cost of living all round.

* * *

By this process of reasoning the case for taxing both the rich and the poor becomes unanswerable, doesn't it?

Heavens Have Not Fallen By Reductions In Army Budget

MR. MODY SEES SIGNS OF TRADE RECOVERY

Warns Against Baneful Effects Of Hartal

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association held on Tuesday, Mr. H. P. Mody declared that the continued reduction in the imports of foreign cloth, which might be expected as a result of the Swadeshi movement, and the additional duties which had been imposed out of revenue considerations, must afford a breathing space to the mill industry. There were indications, he said, which might be held to justify a feeling of cautious optimism.

In the course of his lenghy preroration Mr. Mody said:—

"In my speech at the ast Annual General Meeting, I struck a note of optimism which subsequent events have proved unjustified. I was following the lead of some of the most eminent financiers and bankers in Europe and America. They weighed all the known factors in the international situation, and came to the conclusion that a sorely-tried world was at last treading the path of salvation. The year, however, proved to be one of the most disastrous in financial history.

HOOVER MORATORIUM.

It was in these circumstances that the Hoover Moratorium came into being. Hope which had departed from men's hearts revived, and a wave of optimism swept creditor and debtor nations alike. It was soon perceived, however, that the ills from which humanity was suffering could not be cured by a few whiffs of oxygen, and shortly afterwards the mightiest nation in the world was forced off the gold standard.

DRAMATIC SOMERSAULT

A dramatic change in the situation came about, however, when, one fine morning, a startled world heard that England had decided to desert the Gold Standard. Before the implications of this momentous announcement, as it affected India, could be properly appreciated, out came an Ordinance issued by the Viceroy relieving the Government of India of the obligation imposed upon them by statute to give gold or sterling in return for rupees or currency notes. It was the right step to take, and the Finance Member of the Government of India was certainly acting in the best interests of the country.

LINKING RUPEE TO STERLING.

An unpleasant surprise was in store, however, for everybody, including perhaps the Finance Member himself, when, within a few hours of his dramatic announcement in the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary of State told the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference in England that it had been decided to link the rupee to sterling.

UNEXAMPLED DISPLAY OF AUTOCRACY.

In the long history of the British connection with India, no action has more blatantly proclaimed the utter irresponsibility of those who control the destinies of India than this fiat of the Secretary of State. The Legislature of a country supposed to enjoy a certain measure of responsible government was in session; and without the slightest reference to it a Secretary of State, new to the vast and complicated problems which a national emergency had suddenly placed him in a position to handle, issues a decree calculated profoundly to affect the fortunes of 350 millions of people. After this unexampled display of autocracy, can anyone be surprised if Indian opinion should be hardened in the demand for a real and effective control over the financial machinery of the country?

POSITION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

I must now turn for a moment to events of more immediate interest to the Industry. The abnormal world situation, the unsettled political and economic conditions at home, the uncertainty with regard to the future of cotton prices, and the distress amongst the agricultural population which is the largest consumer of Indian cloth, all these affected both the off-take and the price of our manufactures; and so far as Bombay is concerned, large stocks of cloth accumulated in the godowns of local mills. Owing to a variety of reasons, imports of foreign cloth dwindled still further, and competition with Indian mills was less marked than in previous years. Japan, however, continued to dump large quantities of artificial silk piecegoods, facilitated by the ban imposed on Indian mills with regard to the use of artificial silk yarn; and the cheapness and attractiveness of this class of goods Our Association sent in a convincing and timely representation to the Government of India with regard to the imports of this class of goods, and it must be said to the credit of the Government of India that prompt action was taken thereon, and a duty of 40 percent amounting with the surcharge to 50 per cent, was imposed during the year against the imports of art-silk piece-goods.

BELATED REDUCTION IN MILITARY BUDGETS.

The enormous burdens imposed on the people of the country by the taxation proposals embodied in the Supplementary Budget, coupled with the heavy additional burdens imposed only a few months before, aroused a storm of protests throughout the country. The proposals of the Finance Member were regarded as the very last straw on the unfortunate camel's back.

To-day, under the stress of a national emergency, it has been found possible to reduce military expenditure to 46 crores of rupees. The Heavens have not fallen; the security of the country continues unimpaired. If four or five years ago, the reductions that have now been found possible had been made, the country would have saved 20 to 25 crores of rupees, and escaped in a great measure the enormous burdens which have been imposed during the past year. It was a realization of its utter helplessness in this and other matters that compelled the Legislative Assembly to throw out the whole budget at the third reading.

"WORST IS OVER."

The outlook for the future cannot be clearly envisaged in view of the uncertainty of many of the factors which go to make up the conditions necessary for a world recovery. There are indications however, which might be held to justify a feeling of cautious optimism.

HARTALS INJURIOUS TO TRADE

So far as Bombay is concerned, there is one circumstance, however, which must cause considerable anxiety to all who have a stake and a pride in the City. During the last few weeks, as during the political disturbances of 1930, the principal markets of Bombay have remained largely closed, leading to a disorganization of trade and industry, the consequences of which cannot be lightly contemplated. It would be foolish to expect that resentment against particular policies and actions can always be rationally expressed, or with meticulous regard to the strictly materialistic point of view.

Millowners' Round Table

Mr. T. V. Baddeley Deputy Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

I will not review in detail what the Association has done in the way of making representations to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, the Municipality and other public bodies—we are all aware of the work the Association has accomplished in this respect for a great many years on behalf of the industry. Nor need I enlarge upon the statistics and statistical surveys published regularly by the Association, which are read throughout India and quoted in every authoritative publication dealing with the Textile Industry in India.

The report of the Committee of the Association for the year 1931 which was moved by the Chairman and seconded by the Deputy Chairman was unanimously adopted.

The meeting also sanctioned donations to the extent of Rs. 5,200 to various institutions which included a donation of Rs. 750 to the "Police Comforts Fund."

POONA CONVICTIONS.

POONA, Feb. 23.

Mr. K. G. Pashankar, a prominent Congress worker and four others were sentenced to-day to six months imprisonment under Section 188, I.P.C. for disobeying the orders of a public servant, duly promulgated. The first was fined Rs. 50 in addition. Yesterday twelve of eighteen persons arrested in connection with Congress day demonstrations were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and one, to six months.—A. P.

ANOTHER LEASE OF LIFE

Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act To Be Extended

HOME MEMBER'S THREAT TO M.L.As.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Declaring that special powers were still needed to meet terrorism as present conditions were not likely to change in the near future, Mr. Prentice, Home Member, introduced for a further period the "Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act which is due to expire in April.

He said His Majesty's Government had no intention of permitting it to lapse even if the legislatu rerejected it. The bill was formally introduced by 75 votes to 30. A. P.

Gold Export As Ground For Extra Taxation

(Continued from page 1).

tested against the way the three bills were jumbled up in one. He admitted that the Electricity Bill would not hit the agriculturists, but it would seriously affect the poor and middle classes of the towns and cities. The other two bills, he submitted, would affect the agriculturists, and he thought that was not the time to bring those bills. He, therefore, urged Government to withdraw the money bills.

AN AMENDMENT.

The Finance Secretary, then moved an amendment to limit the operation of the bill for one year.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum) supported the bill as it did away with the inequality of the system of taxation. By this bill, he said, poor and rich would be taxed alike.

OFFICIAL FIGURES QUESTIONED

Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla (Bombay Mohamedan Urban) repudiated the statement of the Finance Secretary that out of Rs. 76|b raised on taxation per head Rs. 15 went to Government of India, Rs. 31|- to the Municipality and only five annas to the Government of Bombay. Mr. Rahimtoola said Bombay City contributed to provincial revenue Rs. 2,92,000,00. Taking the population of Bombay as 11,50,000, the incidence of taxation per head came to Rs. 25|- and not five annas as stated by the Finance Secretary.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Bombay University) opposed the bill.

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah (Hyderabad) supported the bill

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

STERLING-DOLLARS CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 23.

Previous Closing	3.45
To-day's Closing	3.47
Difference	+.02

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 23.

Previous Closing	3.45
To-day's Opening	3.47-1|8
To-day's Closing	3.47-3|8
Difference	+.02-3|8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

New York, Feb. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	7.12
To-day's Opening Rate	7.02
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	6.98
Difference	—.14
Broach Expectation	223

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	5.59
To-day's Opening Rate	5.60
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.51
Difference	—.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 23.

Silver Ready	19-15|16
Higher	1|8
Silver Forward	20-1|8
Higher	1|8

Tone of Market.—China bought

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Silver	Rs. 60 15 0
Gold	Rs. 29 4 0

"YOU RICHLY DESERVE TO BE EXPROPRIATED"

(Continued from page 1).

papers, except what directly affects the business of the House.—A.P.

PROTECTION TO BAMBOO PAPER.

The House proceeded to discuss Bamboo Paper Industry Protection Bill as sent by the Select Committee.

Sir George Rainy pointed out that all members of the Committee except two and including himself had appended dissenting minutes. He deprecated tendency to treat the question of protection as if they were questions concerning particular firms and not general development of industry. He looked forward to establishment of Indian firms for manufacture of bamboo pulp industry. But in case of existing firms it was not right to employ compulsion as regards Indianisation.

Speaking as an individual and not as Government Member he emphasised that there was obligation from the Legislature to take reasonable measures to comply with the feeling expressed in this House as regards providing facilities for training Indians.

MAKE IT A NATIONAL MANDATE.

Mr. B. Das asked the Commerce Member to translate his personal opinion which was supported by all sections of the House into a national mandate and incorporated in the statute.

Mr. Sitaram Raju demanded that Government should give patronage or concessions only to those who encouraged Indians to receive training.

Mr. Morgan, European, (Calcutta) said that the industry was in experimental stage and needed protection for the period stated in the bill.

AGREES WITH BOARD RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty treated this bill as regards policy of protection in the same manner as he treated the Wire and Nails Industry Bill. He was satisfied with the Tariff Board's findings that quality and price of paper would be satisfactory and economical with the encouragement given to industry.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachari supported observations of Mr. Chetty and agreed that it was difficult to impose discrimination between existing firm and incoming firm. He, urged Government to give concessions only to those companies which gave training to Indians. Did not government, he asked, give advertisements to one section of newspapers and put Congress papers on the ban?

JOURNALISTS OBJECTION

Mr. S. C. Mitra quoted from the resolution of the All-India Journalists Association objecting to raising percentage of mechanical wood pulp in printing paper from 65 to 75 per cent. which was contrary to the findings of the Tariff Board.

Sir Edgar Wood said that Indianisation was proceeding very rapidly. He stood for Indianisation as far as possible but right people were not always to be had either for training or for being on the directorate. He was, however, opposed to Indianisation by force when Mr. Das interrupted "You are for protection by force".

SPEEDY INDIANISATION WANTED.

Mr. Hariraj Sarup asked the Government and Europeans for a definite assurance of speedy Indianisation to justify the offer of protection for seven long years.

Mr. De Souza regretted that companies, far from using indegenous materials, tried to fill the pockets of their own shareholders with profits and were importing large quantities of wood pulp. He thought that the assurance given by the Government was not quite satisfactory and the legislature had every right to demand strict compliance with the conditions as they were granting protection on a liberal scale.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir did not care how many Indians were on the Directorate but insisted that at least 75 per cent. of the capital should be Indian so that the profits of the industry would remain in the country.

GOUR HITS OUT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour joined issues with Sir Cowasji and observed that the attitude of Sir Edgar Wood was most deplorable. He had raised the cry of expropriation and had compelled him to intervene.

Addressing the European members Sir Hari Singh Gour said: "The niggardly spirit in which you have couched your phrases when you speak of expropriation and fundamental rights and of immoral demand, these are things that will go home to roost.

The people of India, who are now only asking for the training of Indians in your mills will then retaliate and say that your so-called demand for fundamental rights is an immoral demand, unprecedented in the history of any civilised country. (Opposition: Hear, hear).

RIGHTLY DESERVE TO BE EXPROPRIATED.

The people of India will retort that you richly deserve to be expropriated. Looking at the policy you have been pursuing during the last 150 years, the people of India will retort that you, who have come here as explorers and exploiters, can never be vested with citizenship rights, because you are inherently incapable of exercising those rights in the spirit in which a citizen should act as a member of the State. You will then be able to see for yourself that when you sit in secret conclave, minor words of wisdom are of passing interest, and that narrow-mindedness and selfishness are worthy of a trader but unworthy of a great nation. (Opposition applause).

Sir Hari Singh Gour added that the European attitude: "We are here to share the pagoda tree and shall not let any one else stand beneath it" was unreasonable and unstatesmanlike. He advised them to take time by the forelock, as under impending changes, they would have lesser terms than to-day.

BILL OPPOSED.

Mr. B. Das opposed the Bill and said that two crores of the tax-payer's money had been wasted, of which one crore had gone into the pockets of shareholders, who had spent only eleven lakhs in developing the industry.

Mr. Dadhoria also endorsed the observations made against the Bill.

Sir George Rainy, replying to the debate said that the Government took its stand on the Tariff Board's report.

The House agreed to take the Bill into consideration.

Further discussion of the Bill was adjourned to tomorrow.—A. P.

"TRIVIALTIES AND FUTILITIES

(Continued From Previous Page.)

and not to Englishmen alone, and provided also the new arrivals do not degenerate into "Drain Inspectors." However, I am passing it on to my dear sister, Katherine Mayo—of sad and affectionate memory.

THE GREAT CURSE.

Such briefly was the catalogue of trivialities, discussed at the "Sandwich-luncheon" "arranged by the Welfare of India League"—to wit—"Gold Mohurs", "Bad Whiskey", "Xmas and New Year Cards "Boodikabal, Fruits during Diwali and during the Moslem and Parsi New Years" and so forth. I would suggest this: if this body is really in earnest about the "Welfare" of India, members should offer something for India besides talk. What, briefly is the greatest curse, the most gigantic monster, the greatest enemy of India to-day? It is this. In the words of one of India's greatest sons, speaking in Calcutta on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, Doctor Rabindranath Tagore said:

"The greatest enemy which has been dominating our country is the gigantic monster of unreason and superstition, caste prejudice and religious bigotry which are more potent in their malignity than any power represented by strangers from across the seas."

We, the British people, have done practically nothing to destroy this monster during our long tenure in this land. We have been far too busy with the "Gold Mohur trade." Now that our tenure of control is about to come to an end we have suddenly discovered that something should be done for the "Welfare" of India. The vast majority of the people of this land believe that our presence here is a one long-continued, and unrelieved burden and that is why the total membership of this silly League only amounts to 350 after a year's strenuous effort. Foolish talk and ham and tomato sandwiches won't help matters very greatly.

Pickets Injured In Lathi Charge

(From A Correspondent)

WARDHA, Feb. 20.

Uptil now picketers of liquor shop were being arrested. But to-day a sergeant with a posse of lathi police dispersed the pickets with a lathi charge. Two volunteers have received serious injuries. fi

KHADI STORES IN BARODA SEARCHED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

The Baroda State Police searched yesterday the Khadi Bhandar in Siddhapur in Baroda State with a view to find out Congress literature, cyclostyle machine and one Khadi bulletin was seized Subsequently the house owner, the Khadi Bhandar and the house of another local worker were searched but nothing incriminating was found.

The mother of Prahlad Desai who was fined Rs. 200 has made an application to the police not to recover the fine imposed on her son as he has no property of his own. The house with the furniture in which they stay, she says is her ancestral property. The police had asked the applicant to produce the necessary papers.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

WILL BANK RATE BE LOWERED?

THE PLIGHT OF THE RAILWAYS

Bombay, Feb. 23.

The Rupee is worth 11 as. 5.8 ps. gold or 13.03 pence to-day.

Is the Imperial Bank rate going to come down? This is the question raised in the securities market because it is of very great importance to it though it would be equally so to industry and trade. It was thought that the bank rate could not be lowered because the currency issued under the emergency section of the Act can be only for crores if the rate is 6 per cent and the latter will have to be 7 per cent if more currency is issued. The Government have issued 3-1|2 crores against trade bills and have borrowed up to the limit of 8-1|2 crores against Imperial Bank securities making the total of 12 crores permissible.

IT MAY BE LOWERED

But the position seems to be that the Government regard the new procedure for currency as an emergency Ordinance and not restricted by the 12 crores limit. If this is so, (and there is reason to believe that the limit has been exceeded already) there is no reason why there should not be a lower bank rate. But then the Imperial Bank's earnings on money reborrowed from it by the Government would be lowered and it would not accept the position. It seems that it is part of the arrangement that the Imperial Bank will be well compensated for endangering the liquidity of its position.

EFFECT ON SEURITIES.

If this should happen, securities will go up further as they did when the rate was lowered to 7 per cent. There is, however, no force in the contention that securities are themselves strong as the volume of business transacted is very small and our market must follow the London market and money rates to some extent, than move independently.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The millowners perhaps do not believe in Swadeshi which is their main support. Few of those present to-day at the annual meeting were dressed in Indian cloth. But the report itself and the speech of Mr. H. P. Mody proposing its adoption were good Mr. Mody was putting himself in the position of Mark Tapley even who, according to him, would have been depressed in the present conditions. Mr. Mody severely criticised the Central Budget and showed up the hollowness of the plea that military expenditure was kept as low as was consistent with safety. One was impressed by the evident confidence with which the millowners seemed to say: "We can safely leave it to Homi."

THE SWADESHI LEAGUE.

The Swadeshi League of Bombay which has been very active in the city for some time now, represents the constructive side of the present movement. Its best efficiency seems to lie in its being bent on work rather than formality. Last Saturday's "Moving Swadeshi Exhibition" was a great success and the League is going to have a special bazaar between the 6th. and 13th March. The League also distributes leaflets in English and the Vernaculars on various topics. To-day it has devoted its attention to 'Gur and Sugar." "The toll of Tobacco" and "Waste on wines." There is much in these leaflets to induce us to alter our mode of living.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Railway earnings continue to be unsatisfactory, the results for the week ending February 4th being Rs. 178 lakhs which is Rs. 2 lakhs less than last week and Rs. 5 lakhs less than same week last year. For the period since April 1st, the earnings amounted to Rs. 72.15 crores or Rs. 7.7 crores less than last year.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET

My anticipations regarding the method of balancing the railway budget have been justified. The total deficit will be about Rs. 11 crores and after taking Rs. 5 crores from the Reserve Fund (which thus dies out) the remainder will be secured from the Depreciation Fund. For 1932-33 the anticipated deficit is Rs. 7 crores but this lower figure is not due to any serious efforts at retrenchments but simply to the higher tariffs which will operate all through the year instead of for only three months this year. It is proposed to encroach on the Depreciation Fund for this also. This also will be wiped out by them.

BENGAL'S TALE OF WOE

One after another the provincial governments have been declaring deficit budgets for the current and ensuing financial years. The question is only about the amount of the deficit. One or two have courageously retrenched and made themselves solvent but others have gone in for new taxation. Bengal has had a deficit of over Rs. 2 crores this year and expects Rs. 1.6 crores for the next year. To meet this they are going to borrow from the Central Government and will saddle the next two generations with repayment at Rs. 15 lakhs per annum. In view of the fact that no improvement in the financial situation is expected this is very unsatisfactory and the Bengal Council must face the facts squarely and seek really efficacious methods of balancing the budget.

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United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building 51, Esplanade Road.

"DEATH IN LIFE"

Short talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday, February 24th, 6-15 p.m.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY OPERATORS SECURING PROFITS

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

MARKET OPENS 8 PTS LOWER—HEAVY SELLING BY BOMBAY OPERATORS—CONTINUED HEDGE SELLING—NERVOUS FEELING—ABSENCE OF SUPPORT—PRICES CLOSE 13 TO 14 PTS. DOWN—MID. AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 11 PTS. LOWER AT 5.91d.

As usual the Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 8 points against an expected decline of 10 points. Scarcity of offerings and persistent buying by foreign operators particularly from Bombay helped a great deal in the recent advance. It is reported that Manchester has done good business with India and China. Credit Extension Bill of the United States is expected to have a considerable effect in the recovery of general trade. Bullish enthusiasm prevailed on almost all the cotton Exchanges and higher prices are expected. However hedge selling on the other hand constantly checked the rise and now when longs are liquidating in the absence of support prices are giving way. The recent advance was too rapid and the needed healthy reaction appears to have begun.

The Liverpool cotton futures market in the absence of any important buying declined on Bombay selling and closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced by 11 points to 5.91d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 14 points while Egyptian cotton prices declined 11 to 13 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points.

The passing of the Credit Extension Bill by U. S. Congress during this week is expected to maintain the recent improvement in Wall Street but many a times in speculative markets one will find that most of the effect of a coming event is discounted long before. The introduction of the Emergency Financial Bill have had already some effect on cotton prices and this measure is not the only price factor in the cotton world. There are many other equally important factors both economic and political which requires satisfactory solution. We have a fairly large supply of raw cotton and while we look for gradual rise in the prices of raw cotton, we think it better to await further developments.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

"During the week under review, a good general enquiry was in evidence on the Liverpool spot market. In the futures section the bullish sentiment created by the United States currency legislation was stimulated by the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate and the improvement in Manchester trade. Shorts covered freely and, with paucity of contracts and virtual absence of hedge selling, a smart rally has taken place regardless of actual values as reflected in the New York cotton market. The Egyptian prices advanced in sympathy with the other cotton markets although trading was quiet."

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

4-13 p.m.: At recent advance there was more hedge selling and more inclination to secure profits on longs.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Recent advance is inducing profit taking and Southern selling. Would buy in weak markets."

"Think decline will continue."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

"Consider to-day's decline natural reaction. Tone fairly steady at decline. Long view unchanged though reaction may reasonably go further. Reported removal restriction on Exchange dealing likely this might effect Sterling favourably."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd instant (5-24 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Liverpool easy to-day on liquidation after recent rise, and in sympathy weakness in Bombay market. We still favour Bull side."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 22.
10-55 a.m. quotations.

		Closing.
February 1932		5.61—.14
March 1932	5.62	5.60—.14
April 1932		5.59—.14
May 1932	5.62	5.59—.14
June 1932		5.59—.14
July 1932	5.64	5.61—.14
August 1932		5.63—.13
September 1932		5.64—.13
October 1932	5.59	5.65—.14
November 1932		5.67—.14
December 1932		5.71—.14

IMPROVEMENT IN STERLING

Removal Of Restrictions

Bombay, Feb. 23.

It is understood that owing to the removal of restrictions on dealings in Sterling Exchanges, the New York—London Cross Rate is improving. To-day London opened at 4.47-1/4 and prevailing opinion is that there will be further appreciation in the value of Sterling.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 23.

Bengal Superfine	198
Bengal Fine	195
Bengal F.G.	192
Sindh-Punjab Fine	196
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	192
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	230
Nagpur Savner Fine	230
Yeotmal Fine	220
Arvi Fine	220
Ellichpur Fine	220
Amraoti Fine	215
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	217
Mulkapur Fine	212
Khandesh Fine	211
Muthia F.G.	205
Jalna Sailu F.G.	209
Burwah-Shujaulpur, 7/8	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	219
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	245
Broach Fine	247
Punjab American	257
Punjab American mix	230|45
Cambodia	257
Miraj Sangli	252
Compta Good	267

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 23.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
22-2-32	8178000	7769000
Receipts Yesterday		
22-2-32	----	7000
Exports to date		
22-2-32	5649000	4881000
Stock at Ports		
19-2-32	4810000	4025000
Stock Interior Towns		
19-2-32	2080000	1557000
Stock Liverpool		
19-2-32	834000	1098000
Visible Supply		
19-2-32	9420000	7771000
Quantity in Sight		
19-2-32	12398000	11445000
Quantity out of Sight		
19-2-32	8189000	6762000

January 1933	5.73—.13
February 1933	5.75—.13
Middling Spot	5.91—.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 22.

March	7.25
May	7.55
July	7.73
October	8.03
November	8.07
December	8.14
January 1933	8.19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.79

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.62
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.74
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.86
Oomra Good	5.94
Oomra Fully Good	6.09
Oomra Fine	6.24
Bengal Good	4.90
Bengal Fully Good	5.00
Bengal Fine	5.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.00
Scinde Fine	5.10
Scinde Superfine	5.20

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 22.

Silver:—China and India small buyers. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	19-13/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6-0-0.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton:—No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton:—Feb/March sellers £15/0/0.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) Feb/March sellers £12/17/6.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) per ton:—Feb/March sellers £12/0/0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f (Hull) per ton:—March paid £9/0/0.

Linseed Bombay (London) (Hull) per ton:—Feb/Mar. sellers £14/0/0

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: March/April sellers 16/1½.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: May/Aug. paid & sellers 17/4½.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feb|15 March.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 15 Mar|15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|16 Feb|March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 May
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 386.
Banks Selling T T 385.
Banks Buying T T 379.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 655.
Banks Buying D D 675.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1|2.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 133 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 100 1|8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 3|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London Closed 22nd inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 13|16 23rd inst.
Japan—London 1|11 5|8 22nd inst.
London—Paris 87.95 22nd inst.
London—Belgium 25.00 22nd inst
London—Switzerland 17.75 22nd inst.
London—Italy 66.50 22nd inst.
London—Berlin 14.58 22nd inst.
London—Holland 8.56 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £5-19-9 20th inst., £6 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3|4 20th inst.; 19 13|16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7|8 20th inst.; 20 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 5|8 20th inst.; Closed 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9|16 per cent 20th inst.; 4 5|8 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 11|16 per cent 20th inst.; 4 11|16 per cent 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money:—
Call 4-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes. Feb/March sellers 27/6.
Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes: Feb/March sellers 28/3.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—Feb/March sellers 28/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—May/June nominal 33/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Feb. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C and F Calcutta:—
Feb/Mar. per cwt. paid 8/6-3/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Feb/Mar. per cwt. paid 8/8.
C and F Karachi:—
Feb/Mar. per cwt. paid 8/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 22.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	98
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	39-1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	77-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	41
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	50-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	59
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	80-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent.	56-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	99-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93-1/8

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 22.

	£
Copper Braziers	52
Yellow Metal	43 1/2
Spelter Hard Indian brands	13
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-1/2
Tin English Ingots	143-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed. per lb. Spot: 2-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 22.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.58
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.56½
T.T. London on Brussels	24.85
T.T. London on Madrid	44.71
T.T. London on Milan	66.56
T.T. London on Berne	17.72
T.T. London on Paris	88.03
T.T. London on Prague	116.50
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.46-3/8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Receipts Into Bombay

Bombay, Feb. 23.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This year.	Since 1st September Last year.
Khandesh	552	65,568	271,107
Central India	527	81,465	250,576
Barsi & Nagar	724	54,488	136,043
Hyderabad-Gaorani	144	13,994	64,571
Berar	2,457	126,730	432,635
Central Provinces	150	47,001	243,389
Total Oomras	4,554	389,246	1,398,321
Dholera	2,150	99,061	83,508
N.-W. Provinces		23,516	84,223
Rajputana	303	34,905	24,992
Sind-Punjab	1,227	98,363	87,308
Broach	162	8,809	34,393
Coompta & Dhanwar	75	11,290	17,016
Westerns- Northerns		13,730	8,503
Coconada		3	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,595	13,704
Persian	30	955	115
American	4,733	62,273	49,342
Egyptian and African	893	61,933	112,205
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	124
Total	14,127	805,742	1,913,775

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 23.
1st Sept. to 18th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	56	85,443	290,947
Japan & China	2,838	418,672	874,292
Coast Ports		20,560	7,952
Up-country by Rail		77,918	68,020
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		7,334	39,730
Total	2,894	609,927	1,280,941

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Feb. 23.

Khandesh	552 bales.
Central India	527 "
Barsi-Nugger	724 "
Hyderabad-Gaorani	144 "
Berar	2,457 "
Central Provinces	150 "
Dhollera	2,150 "
Rajputana	303 "
Sind-Rajputana	1,227 "
Broach	162 "
Compta-Dharwar	75 "
Persians	30 "
Americans	4,733 "
Egyptians	877 "
East African	10 "
Cotton	14,127 "
Wheat	2,737 cwts.
Linseed	5,367 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,716 "
Gingellyseeds	7,126 "
Poppyseeds	114 "
Groundnuts	37,794 "
Castorseeds	18,572 "
Rice	33,859 "
Myrabollams	4,094 "
Cottonseeds	15,025 "
Gram	2,482 "
Joowar	2,531 "
Barley	650 "
Bajree	680 "
Coal	531 tons.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February, 23.
Silverfir, Woodroffe, New York.
Conte Rosso, Maure, Trieste.
Canara, Hale, Moulmein.

DEPARTURE.
February, 24.
Tasmania Maru, Haddi, Kobe.
Silverpine, Cooper, New York.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.
Bandra, Forsyth, Busrah.

LOADING
February 23.

Steamer President Van Buro for New York.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S. S. Kenya:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer, Kenya, will sail to-day for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Silverfir:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silverfir arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Canara:—The B I S N Company's Steamer Canara arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Silverpine:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silverpine, will sail to-day for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tasmania Maru:—The M M Company's steamer Tasmania Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORT
Bombay, Feb. 23.

S. S. Mundra for Dunkirk:—640 bags In. ground nuts, R. Ratilal & Co.; 110 bales country cotton fly, Spat. Textile Products Ltd.

For Hull:—1901 bundles teak scantling S. D. D. Gilder & Co.

For Hull:—1922 bundle teak wood, S D. D. Gilder & Co.

S. S. Silverpine for Marseilles: 220 bags ground nut, K. Bhaichand & Co.; 1280 bags Indian ground nuts. Kilachand Devchand.

For New York:—134 bags niger seeds, Ananji Virji & Co.

S. S. City of Venice for Dunkirk:—850 tons maganese ore, Cox Kings Ltd.

For Glassgow:—2665 bags groundnut oil, H. Rawji & Co.

S. S. India for Genoa:—200 bales clean cotton fly, B. Karsandas & Co.; 125 bales Indian cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 60 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Oneglia:—13333 bags Indian groundnut, Ralli Brothers.

For Leghan:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Narandas Rajaram.

S. S. Tuscani for Liverpool:—3900 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Brothers; 430 bags drill seeds, B. Roy & Co.; 360 bags ground nut in shell, M. Bhuta & Co.; 133 bags, Indian kany grains M. Bhuta & Co.; 15 bales Indian wool raw, M. Oomersay; 24 bales Indian wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 6 bales Indian wool raw, Charlee & Smith & Co. 8 bales Indian wool raw, David Sassoon; 5 bales, Indian wool raw, Ralli Brothers; 2860 bags ground nut oil cakes, Birla Brothers.

S. S. Tamatsu Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton, Kosho Kabush and Kaisha.

S. S. President Van Baron for New York:—4 pats rose oil, K. V. Poonaji; 1 bale Indian c. namdas H. Valivan; 2 c/s. brassware, H. Valivan; 10 seers rice, Cox & Kings.

For Marselles:—55 bales cotton fly, Spat-Textile Products Ltd.

For Naples:— 1 c/s. Indian brass ware, H. Valiram; 2 c/s. Indian wooden ware, H. Valiram

For Genoa:—20 bales country cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 40 bags black peppar, C. Morarji & Co.

IMPORT.
Bombay, Feb. 23

S. S. Sturnfels, Agent L. Edwards, Ltd.: from Karachi:—2 bundles y. m. circles.

S. S. Surada, Agent, M M and Co. from Vizagapatam:—300 bales L. twill bags; 225 bales hessian cloth: 10 bales jute twine: 150 bales gunny bags.

From Tuticorine:—26 bags cardamons: 28 cases hing coarse; 16 bags husk dust; 115 bales cotton yarn; 7 pkgs. machinery.

From Alleppy:—92 cases tea: 32 cases rubber.

From Calicut:—12 halfchest tea.

From Beypore:—112814 nos bricks; 4 cases country 16 roofings; 2 bundles hollow bricks.

From Cannanore:—145 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellichery:—122 bags cocoanuts.

From Mangalore:—7 bags coffee.

S. S. Hobkaimaru, Agent, Grahams Trading, from Calcutta:—6206 tons Bengal coal; 100 tons hard coke: 30 bags fire clay; 215 drums lubricating oil; 6015 pieces fire bricks; 3 drums cement.

S. S. Nulmahal, Agent, Turner Morrison & Co. from Calcutta:—50 bales jute thine; 245 bales hessian cloth: 545 bales D. W. Flour bags; 45 bales sacking bags 70 bales B. Twills; 107 coils rope; 389 hf. chest. tea; 320 keys paint.

S. S. Bandra Agent M. M. & Co. from Bahrein:—4 tin s/c. Gold; 6 bundles s/c. specie; 3 tin pearls.

From Veraval:—1 chest tea; From Mahomarah:—103 c/s raisons; 6 bundle wool; 47 bundles kanzalian; 8 bundles skins; 77 bags poppy seed; 30 bags almonds kernal.

From Bushire:—139 bags almonds; 72 cases raisins; 62 bags A. kernals; 7 tollas carants; 7 bags pistas.

From Duhai:—45 bundles fish manure.

From B. Abas:—16 bundles carpets; 129 bales cotton; 133 bags raisins; 1 bags almonds; 8 tollas. assafaetida; 54 bags dry dates.

From Muscat:—657 bags dry dates.

GODREJ'S
Cologne Water

It has soothing effects and can be used with much advantage in fever.

has been proved to compete the best foreign products of its kind. It contains all the scientifically required materials to combat the germs of cold and chill. It is instantaneously effective and is a revelation of fragrance and allure, preventing tiredness and stimulating fatigued nerves after day's toils. In hot weather its use in toilet is simply pleasant. Its application after bath purifies skin and makes clear passages for sweats.

Can be had of all well-known Chemists and Druggists in both sizes.

Manufacturers:—
GODREJ JOSHI & Co., BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—
NADIRSHAW PRINTER & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR U and YOUR WIFE
LEMON CREAM
REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

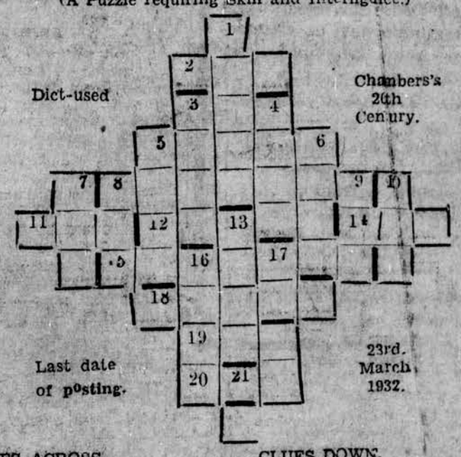
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY. 4.

Rs. 5000 In Cash Prizes.
THE BUSY X WORDS
1st Prize Rs. 2500 • 2nd Prize Rs. 1500
Competition No. 16

Rs. 1,000 for the 1st 50 correct solutions posted on or before 16-3-1932

1st Entry Rs. 2. Subsequent Entry Re. 1.

(A Puzzle requiring Skill and Intelligence.)



CLUES ACROSS.
2. Offspring
3. Fellow of the British Academy
5. Bends
8. Braziers
11. Border
12. Noble cheer
14. Animal
15. Struts
18. Knot (Jumb)
19. Born
20. Frothy-talk

CLUES DOWN.
1. Hinder
3. Loyal
4. Simulating
5. Trench
6. Freed from
7. Book
8. Her Majesty's Ship
9. Without surviving issue
10. Husband
13. Alone
16. Echoed
17. Practices
21. Interjection

N. B:—Bracketted words such as 'Snak' 'Scot' etc., etc., & 'Abbrs' are not mentioned.

RULES.

1. The First Prize will be awarded to the Correct solution and the Second Prize for solution one error. When ties occur prizes are equally divided.
2. A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the key solution deposited with "THE BUSY" Office.
3. Entries once sent cannot be altered.
4. Entry fees must strictly accompany solutions. Stamps and Cheques will be refused.
5. Unnecessary correspondence will not be attended to.
6. The decision of the management in all matters of this competition must be accepted as final and legally binding throughout.
7. Results will be announced within a fortnight after the closing date.
8. For leaflets and other particulars apply to:—
THE DIRECTOR, Busy X Words, Lalgudi P.O., Trichinopoly Dt.

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is now to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines, Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

BOMBAY Depot:—
MESSRS. PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,
Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20

AND

Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars, Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

A Post-Card

Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

'Kam Shastra'

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM, No. 22, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya).

RINGOL Compound

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RAZOR PERSPIRATION, RINGWORM AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES

K. A. PARADKER & CO.

BOMBAY, 4.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

895—497, Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22997.

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They must be true to the law of style: faithful to the tradition of Indian texture and efficient tailoring.

In the RADIANT TAILORING SHOP you will find only the best of SWADESHI Cloth—choicest selections of suitings and shirtings—to suit all tastes

Our TAILORING DEPTT. is under the expert supervision of:

Mr. G. RAO,

who has had 25 years' experience in India and abroad of which 16 years were spent in Hoar & Co., Bombay and Quetta.

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The RADIANT TAILORING Shop,

Opp. Albless Baug, near Kemp & Co., CHARNI ROAD.

INDEPENDENT OCCUPATIONS.

Investment of Rs. 25/- to 100/- only. With a small investment and use of an hour or two of your spare time you can start some independent business of your own and suppliment your income appreciably. For details write to:—

CORDON LABORATORIES"
DADAR.

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TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES, BRAIN & BODY
K B RELE SONS & CO. BOMBAY 4.

Phal-dhara REGD.
is the greatest aid to Mother-hood
PRICE Rs 2
SPECIFIC For LEUCORRHŒA
THE ONLY UTERINE TONIC.
THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICAL Co. LTD. LAHORE

WHY THIS UNHEALTHY RIVALRY?

CAN INDIAN INSURANCE NOT CO-OPERATE?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

It is time Indian Insurance Companies took stock of the situation and tried to understand how much they were losing by methods which are not exactly right, both as between themselves and in relation to the public. Competition is the breath of progress but there can be a kind of competition which is asphyxiating, the competition that tries to utilise what is called "snatching" in trade instead of the efficiency that adds daily to the intrinsic strength of institutions.

BROKERS' COMPLAINT.

It is believed by brokers that they have in several cases lost their clients because the Indian Companies with whom the insurance was placed entered into negotiations directly with the parties the next year and, by offering the commission to them secured the business. Some brokers have, in the result been made to feel that their interests were not safe and have transferred the other business they still have, to non-Indian companies. If this is the case I do not wonder at it because every man is bound to protect his business from being killed.

TOO HIGH BROKERAGE.

From the point of view of the shareholders there is great force in another complaint that is heard, namely, that companies pay too high a rate to brokers in order to show good results on paper. The standard, agreed rate of brokerage is believed to have been exceeded several times and this means that the shareholders are made to believe that business has increased while it may be a fact that remunerative business has fallen.

MUTUAL "POACHING."

Another unsatisfactory feature arises from re-insurance which is required when large risks are taken. Company A re-insures with Companies B, C and D and one of them goes direct next year to the party and secures the business for itself by offering better terms. The result is that the Company which originally secured the business and the broker who got it both suffer. Company A now retorts by "poaching" on Company D and the thing goes round until all have suffered in effect.

THE TRAMWAYS' EXAMPLE.

This is typical of the struggle for dominance. The Tramways had an arrangement with several Indian Companies for distributing their business but one particular concern secured the whole business this year by offering lower terms and then tried to soothe the ruffled feelings of the others by offering them the re-insurance business, which they refused, holding that the Tramways should have continued the old method, instead of giving one concern the privilege of boasting that it insured the Tramways.

EVILS OF RE-INSURANCE WITH AGENTS.

The concern must have gone to non-Indian Companies for placing the re-insurance. What is the effect? The arrangement for re-insurance is mutual, that is, the original company will receive the same amount of re-insurance business from the other companies. This company must have placed the business with its London Agents. Now it is a fact that the claims on Indian business are lower in relation to total business than in other countries. The result is that the "return" business brings more loss than the original business given so that, though the Indian Company shows a high level of business secured, the results of the year do not show any corresponding profits.

THEY SHOULD CO-OPERATE.

It would appear that the spirit of healthy rivalry which makes for progress is absent in these institution. It is true that they do co-operate in having joint schemes of advertisements and in other directions but they lack that "team" spirit which distinguishes their rivals from across the seas. Unless they improve in these matters and adopt a truly national outlook both in personnel and policy, they cannot hope to acquire really "new business" for Indian Companies as a whole. The success achieved by them in realising fundamental harmony will be the measure of their standing in the country and elsewhere.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO PAY OVER RS. 85,000 DAMAGES

Dhanbad Judge's Decree In Three Behar Colliery Suits

DHANBAD, Feb. 18.
(By Mail).

The Subordinate Judge of Dhanbad has just disposed of the three damage suits preferred by the Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ltd., and its two under-lessees Babus Rishindranath Sarkar and Jatindranath Sarkar against the Secretary of State-in-Council, the North Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd., and others.

The first plaintiff, Lodna Colliery Co. Ltd. have been awarded a sum of Rs. 12,677-11-2-1|2 by way of damage; whereas the Sarkar brothers have got a decree for Rs. 36,898-12-6-1|2 each against the Secretary of State. All the three suits relate to Mouza Lodna.

FACTS OF CASE.

In 1921 the Government of Bihar and Orissa, acting at the instance of the East India Railway, acquired a tract of surface land in a part of Mouza Lodna for the purpose of Jharia Marshalling Yard, Damudar Branch. Thereafter the lessee, in actual possession of that particular portion of the mine viz, the North Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd., gave notice under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act to the P. and O. Government signifying its intention to work the mines situated under the acquired lands and the said Government under a declaration dated the 11th March 1927, gave notice of its intention to restrict and did restrict the working of the coal, under Section 5 (2) (b) of the said Act. Subsequently, by means of private arbitration, the Railway Company paid to the defendant, North Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,81,750 as compensation. But no land acquisition proceeding was initiated nor any compensation paid to the superior land lords and this gave rise to the present suits.

ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION

After a careful review of the facts of the cases, and of the rulings cited by the parties, the Court held the plaintiffs were persons interested in the mine, of which the working or getting has been restricted or prevented and in view of the restrictions imposed they have been deprived of their royalty, which they would otherwise have got thereon, if the coal had not been so lock ed up and as such were entitled to full and proper compensation.

RULED OUT AS INCORRECT

The contention of the Secretary of State that the sum of Rs. 1,81,750 paid to the North Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd., also include the dues payable to the superior and lords has been ruled out as incorrect and inconsistent with the pleadings of the Government. But the subordinate judge did not allow anything by way of interest, injurious affection, or even the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. as claimed by plaintiffs as in his opinion the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act did not contemplate the payment of any such thing and more particularly because the facts or circumstances of the cases did not give rise to any equitable consideration in favour of the plaintiffs.

WITHIN TIME.

As to limitation, the Judge held that the suits were being governed by Art. 2 and not by Art 120, as was strenuously urged by the Advocate-General of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State and as such the suits were well within time.

These are the first suits under L. A. (Mines) Act in this part of the country, and in view of their unique nature and the far-reaching issues involved therein, they created widespread interest and were being vigorously conducted by all the parties.—A.P.

"STRONG MAN" FOR DARTMOOR PRISON

LONDON, Feb. 22.

It is understood that Major C. Pannall has been appointed Governor of Dartmoor Prison replacing Roberts, the Governor during recent mutiny, who has since been on sick leave.

Roberts has been appointed Governor of Cardiff Prison. Pannall has "strong man" reputation, combined with great strength of character.—Reuter.

Miniature Round Table

The Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference reassembled to-day at the Viceroy's House. Lord Willingdon took the Chair.

Members were seated in the form of a miniature round table with a view to avoiding the difficulty caused by previous arrangements in respect of audibility—A.P.

Poor Response For Franchise Committee

WHO LED EVIDENCE IN ASSAM?

(From a Correspondent).
GAUHATI, Feb. 20.

The Assam Franchise Committee assembled on the 12th instant in the Legislative Council Chamber Shillong, and sat for four days. The Commitee presided over by an European Tea-Planter, was drawn chiefly from the cosmopolitan party in the Assam Council, called the 'New Independent Party.'

POOR RESPONSE

Notwithstanding the efforts of some of the Committee members to secure 'Evidence' for the Franchise Enquiry, no public organisation in Assam responded. The Assam Association, the oldest political organisation in the province, at a special meeting of the Executive Council held at Gauhati on 4ts instant, decided not to participate in the proceedings of the Franchise Committee. The Assam Muslim Association, the only political organisation of the Assam Muslims, did not send any epresentative to the Committee but, on the contrary by a resolution warned the Committee and the Government that any future Constitution of India that may be framed on the advice and recommendation of the R. T. C. Committees, without securing the willing co-operation and goodwill of all interests and classes in India, by a reversal of the present Indian policy of His Majesty's Government," will not be binding on and acceptable to the people of India in general and the Muslims in particular." Even the Gauhati Anjuman Isamia did not send any representative to give evidence.

WHO LED THE EVIDENCE?

A retired Government ministerial officer of the Assam Secretariat, posed to "represented the Assam "Depressed Classes." He stands discredited as most of his "constituencies" disowned him immediately through the Assam Press. A Government Mauzadar witness summoned by telegram, from the socalled "Depressed Classes" to give evidence, stood for representation through common electorates. The "Nationalist Party" with a Government Pleader as its Secretary, forget to send its representative: The Franchise Committee came to their rescue by summoning the Secretary by telegram; and he appeared in his personal capacity.

Some replied by refusing to participate "under the existing conditions and political situation in the country"; some kept silent; some ignored the wiry calls!

THEIR BONAFIDES

Surely, in a province inhabited by nearly 90 lakhs one will not be surprised to find a few 'unknows' hanging about the Committee Chamber. A "Secretary" of a long-defunct Simon affair labelled "Assam Provincial Muslim League," an unknown ex-M. L.C. formed the "Muslim Delegation—Pact; a wayside lawyer of a wayside Assam town, unknown to public life "represented" the Assam Hindus.

MINORITIES PACT OF LONDON OPPOSED

Injustice To "Depressed" Classes

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

There was a prolonged discussion both last night and this morning at the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Depressed Classes Association when Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M. L. A., President of the Association explained his policy recently announced that in view of provincial autonomy and danger of losing seat in the Cabinets through segregation caused by separate electorates the "depressed" classes should actively stand for joint electorates with reservation of seats.

Mr. Rajah interviewed stated that no resolutions had been passed but the concensus of opinion at the meeting favoured joint electorate with reservation of seats but decided to call a special conference of the "Depressed" classes at Nagpur when delegates after sounding their territorial opinion on the subject would discuss the matter and decide what attitude they should take up before the Lothian Franchise Committee.

Mr. Rajah added that the concensus of opinion in the Committee opposed the Minorities Pact at the Round Table Conference as it did injustice to "depressed" classes in the Punjab, C. P., U. P. and Bengal.—A. P.

King Gives Audience To Premier

LONDON, Feb. 22.

To-day His Majesty the King received in audience the Prime Minister who appeared for the first time without the eye-shade. Mr. Macdonald is keeping in close touch with his colleagues regarding Shanghai although Far-Eastern Cabinet Committee did not meet to-day.—Reuter.

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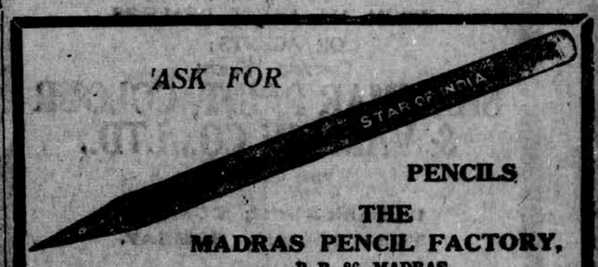

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Story Of Biblical Samaria

CRADLE OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY AND HEROD'S KINGDOM

Historical Treasures Unearthed

The remains of ancient walls dating from 900 B.C. to 800 B.C., indicating that the Israelitish Kingdom of Samaria preceded the Roman forum previously found in the same place were among the discoveries of the excavation season just completed at Sebastia, Northern Palestine, near Nablu (ancient Shecher).

ROMAN CIVILISATION.

These excavations were carried out by the joint expedition of Harvard University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Palestine Exploration Fund and the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, under the direction of Professors J.M. Crowfoot and E. L. Sukenik, Mrs. Robert New represented Harvard.

The digging was carried out principally in the area of the Roman forum, dating from the time of Herod the Great, about the first century B.C., a continuation of the excavations conducted earlier this year. In the same mound the excavators found various remains of the Hellenistic period, about 300 B.C., as well as the Roman period, such as the stylobate of the colonnade surrounding the forum and also the walls of adjacent buildings.

FUNEREAL GLORIES.

Along the entire length of the forum was revealed a conduit, apparently of the tiem of Herod, excellently preserved in many sections. In some places the conduit showed remarkable construction. At certain distances were placed manholes as well as cleansing basins.

Eastward from the present village the excavators found a Roman mausoleum of the second century A.D. The wall as well as the stone doors—on hinges—were excellently preserved, testifying to the sturdy Roman architecture.

A number of sarcophagi inside the mausoleum revealed various gold objects, jewellery and glassware, shedding light on the Roman burial burial customs of the period in Palestine.

"Some well-known Bible stories were verified during our excavation season earlier in 1931," said Dr. Sukenik in reviewing last year's results of the Samaria expedition.

A vast amount of pottery, decorative objects and small articles were found inside the Israelitish tombs, showing clearly how much the cult of ornamenting the dead developed among the Israelites and illustrating vividly several passages in the Scriptures, where the prophets inveighed against the "senseless" custom of burying valuables with the dead. This was regarded as desecration.

The first of the season's work last year continued from April through July, Professor Kirsott Lake and Robert Blake, both of Harvard, participating. The work was concentrated in one of five fields within the limits of an ancient Israelitish city of the ninth century B.C., later a Roman city of the first or second centuries B. C. Atop the mound were found the remains of Israelitish royal palaces. As in the excavations made before the war by Harvard, the most remarkable feature noted was the beautiful masonry used by the builders of the palaces/ but unfortunately, little was left because of the many destructions, which Samaria underwent.

Much better preserved was the Israelitish masonry found in the lower terrace, where large stretches of the city walls were revealed. The sections excavated consisted of four courses, still in position. The builders of the wall cut a deep trench in the rock in order to get a more solid foundation. In the same place a large projecting tower of the wall system was discovered.

HISTORIC RELICS.

That Samaria was never inhabited prior to the Israelitish settlement was indicated by the excavations, which show that the first city built there was the capital constructed by King Omri of Israel in the 9th century B.C.

North of where the augusteum, or temple built by Herod in honour of the Emperor Augustus, was excavated by Professors Reisner and Fisher before the war, the diggers found another large Roman temple. Only the foundation remained, and fragments of the inscriptions indicated that it was apparently dedicated to Persephone.

Another inscription was dedicated to Serapis and Isis, dating from 300 B.C. This showed the Roman temple had replaced an older Hellenistic temple of the time when the Ptolemaic kings ruled Palestine. Many other remains of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were found in the different fields compeising the area of the excavations.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery, from the Christian point of view, was a church which apparently was built in the fifth or sixth centuries A.D., revealing a long period, of history until after the Crusaders' period in the 13th century. Repairs made there in the succeeding centuries were obvious.

Early Christian tradition placest the execution and burial of St. John the Baptist in Samaria. Medieval pilgrims told of a church built on the brow of a hill near Herod's temple for an augusteum, where the head of St. John was placed. Their description of the place including the frescoes of the crypt in the church, which depicted the beheading and burial of St. John, corresponds with that of this church. In the crypt adjoining the altar the frescoes are still visible.

Next season's excavations will begin at the end of March, when it is hoped that further findings will portray the successive civilizations which existed.—"N. Y. Times."

APPEAL DISMISSED

Conviction Under "Explosives' Act"

AHMEDABAD C. D. MOVEMENT ECHO

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield dismissed on Monday the appeal filed by Daya Dalsukh, a tailor by profession, against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, who convicted the appellant under Sections 4 and 6 of the Explosive Substances Act and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts of the case were that the appellant and the approver, Babu Madhavji, had known each other during the civil disobedience movement at Ahmedabad. Their feelings were hurt by the 'lathi' charges and, therefore, they entertained a bitter grievance against the local police officers. They were conspiring to find out means to endanger the life of some of these officers. They subsequently purchased explosive substances from the bazaar to prepare bombs. Sarabhai Mohanlal and Asharam Mundas, the other two accused (who were acquitted by the lower court) were alleged to have joined the conspiracy. The second accused and the approver selected a room for manufacturing bombs, but the first accused disapproved of it, as it was in immediate neighbourhood of a magistrate's residence.

APPROVER SWOONS.

On the day of the explosion, the second accused and the approver, after getting arsenic sulphide, came to the shop of the first accused. The approver swooned while pouring chloroform from one bottle into another. He recovered after half an hour and left the place. He returned with the third accused in the evening to the shop of the first accused, who informed the approver that it was decided to prepare a bomb on that very day. At the house of the first accused, they mixed the explosive substances with gramophone pins and pebbles and made into a packet. In winding a piece of thread round the packet, the thread snapped and there was a loud explosion. As a result of this explosion, the approver lost some fingers of his hands, while the first and the second accused received injuries. The second and the third accused ran away from the house immediately. The approver was taken to the civil hospital and his wrists amputated that very night. The first accused was treated in the same hospital. The second and the third accused were arrested on the following day, and the second accused was also treated for his injuries.

The accused denied the charges.

"PURE INVENTION."

The assessors being of opinion that the whole story was a pure invention of the approver, found the accused 'not guilty.'

The Sessions Judge held that the case against the first accused was dependent on the evidence of his presence and the injuries he had received. The Judge, in the absence of any proper explanation from the first accused, opined that either he took part in preparing the bomb or that he possessed or was in control of the explosive substance found in his house. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Judge found the first accused guilty and agreeing with the assessors acquitted the second and third accused.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, remarked that the first accused was in the house, when the explosion took place, and that the bomb was prepared at his place and with his knowledge. Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the sentence.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF RATES FOR SUGAR

Surcharge On Coal

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 80th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 28th January last.

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR NOVEMBER 1931:—The figures showed that the earnings of this railway were down by Rs. 48.16 lakhs, including a fall of Rs. 13 lakhs in the month of November.

As against this decrease, there was a saving of Rs. 52.61 lakhs on the expenditure side, so that the net earnings to the end of November 1931 were about Rs. 4.45 lakhs better than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE:—The Chairman read a note on the activities of the Indian Tea Cess Committee on this railway which they have now decided to bring to a conclusion.

He paid a tribute to the good work done by the Tea Cess Committee which, he said, had proved beneficial both to the Railway and the travelling public, at a very small cost to the railway company.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL:—The Chairman said that the separate refreshment rooms provided at Bombay Central Sation for upper class Hindu and Mahommedan passengers were both being run at a loss. It was, therefore, proposed to close the Upper Class Mahommedan refreshment room, as passengers could obtain their requirements from the European refreshment room upstairs and to keep up the class Hindu refreshment room open for tea and light refreshments only.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF RATES FOR SUGAR.—The Chairman explained that in 1921, owing to the lower rates charged by the E. I. and G. I. P. Railways for sugar, this Railway had to follow suit and reduce the rates from Rawatpur, Cawnpore and via Cawpore in order to prevent diversion of traffic to those railways. He said that, since the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and North Western Railways had recently enhanced their rates for sugar, this railway had also, with effect from 1st January 1932, brought into force again their original rates.

SURCHARGE ON PUBLIC AND RAILWAY COAL.—The Chairman informed the Committee that the Railway Board had authorised the imposition, from the 15th January, 1932, of a surcharge of 15 per cent. on all public and railway coal, coke and patent fuel, except on coal booked for the E. I. R., B.I.N., and G.I.P. Railways. The proposed surcharge would mean, in the case of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, an additional expenditure of Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs per annum.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.—Copies of a draft notice, containing the proposed concessions for the ensuing easter holidays were circulated. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas criticised the policy of the railway administration in regard to these concessions in that while concessions had been withdrawn in connection with the Khawaja and Pushkar Fairs, Ajmer, that for the Easter was being given.

It was explained in reply that, in the case of the Khawaja and Pushkar Fairs, past experience had shown that the grant of concessions like the Easter Holiday concessions, the intention was to encourage people to go out of Bombay, who probably would not do so if concessions were not available.

The Chairman said that he was willing to make an experiment by withdrawing the concession for Easter Holidays this year and watch the results. He pointed out, however, that it would be necessary for the G. I. P. Railway also to do likewise, as otherwise the traffic of this Railway would be diverted to the G. I. P. Railway. He said that he would communicate the views of the Committee to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and, if he agreed, the experiment would be made this year, if possible. If however, he was unable to come into line, then there would be no alternative but to notify the concession.

Note.—A reference was made to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway who replied (giving reasons) that that Railway proposes to notify the concession. The concession on this railway has therefore been notified.

HILL STATION CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.—The Chairman said that owing to the paucity of passengers availing themselves of the concessions allowed last year for Kashmir it was proposed to withdraw them this year.

SLOW MIXED TRAIN ON ABU ROAD—DARWAR SECTION.—The Chairman said that it was proposed to introduce, from the 1st March 1932, a goods train with third class carriages attached between Abu Road and Sojat Road, timed to run during day time, to suit the convenience of passengers.

THE CHANGES IN THE TIME TABLE FOR 1ST MARCH 1932.—The chairman brought to notice the following important charges which it was proposed to bring into force with effect from 1st March 1932:—

1 Arrival of the Down Frontier Mail into Delhi at 20-15 hours instead of 20-20 hours. 2 Speeding up of the Up Punjab Express by about 35 minutes leaving at 22-25 hours instead of at 21-50 hours. 3 Extension of the shuttle service between Agra, Fort and Fatehpur Sikhi to Bayana. 4 Introduction of three additional trains on different sections of the Metre Gauge system.—A.P.

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ADULT SUFFRAGE AND NO SPECIAL EXPEDIENTS

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INDIAN WOMEN'S JOINT MEMORANDUM ON THEIR STATUS IN NEW CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following joint statement (signed by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Ex-President, A.I.W. C. and Secretary W.I.A., Amrit Kuar, Rajkumari of Kapurthala, Chairwoman, A.I.W.C., Begum Shah Nawaz, Vice-President, A.I.W.C., Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, Vice-President, A.I.W.C., Mrs. Swaminadhan of W.I.A., Mrs. Jinarajadasa of W.I.A., Mrs. Hamid Ali of A.I.W.C., and Lakshamibai Rajwade, Rani Rajwade, Organising Secretary, A.I.W.C.) has been issued to the press:—

THE MEMORANDUM.

"The joint memorandum on the status of Indian women in the proposed new constitution of India issued last year by the All-India Women's Conference, the Women's Indian Association and the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India has already received publicity through circulation to all the members of the Round Table Conference, the British as well as the Indian Governments, the members of the British Parliament, the members of the Indian legislatures and other men and women interested in the question both in England and in India. The Indian press, when publishing the memorandum, commented very favourably on the principles embodied therein.

PLEA FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE.

The signatories to this declaration, however, feel that inspite of the unanimous opinion of the main women's organisations in India, their views have not received the consideration that was and is their due and lest the weighty demands of the thinking womanhood of India be lightly set aside, we wish once more on behalf of the Organizations which we have the honour to represent, to inform the Governments of Britain and India, as well as the general public, that we firmly adhere to our opinions as already expressed in our Joint Memorandum. Any constitution for India which does not provide for adult suffrage and no special expedients and does not recognise the fundamental rights of citizenship in India, as interpreted by us in the aforesaid Memorandum, will meet with out unqualified disapproval.

UNDESIRABLE EXPEDIENTS.

We are aware that certain expedients have been suggested e.g.,

A. Property qualification for franchise on the basis of wifehood or widowhood, if the woman does not hold property in her own right.

B. Literacy qualification for franchise.

C. Nomination for Legislatures.

D. Reservation of seats or co-option in Legislatures.

"UNDEMOCRATIC."

All such expedients are, in our opinion, wholly undesirable for the following reasons:—

1. We look upon any qualifications for the vote based on property as undemocratic and, as such, wholly against the spirit of the age. At the same time an expedient of this nature is quite contrary to the interests of the humble poor who constitute India's main population.

2. Owing to the almost incredible illiteracy prevalent amongst the women of India any such qualification stands clearly self-condemned.

"PERNICIOUS AND HUMILIATING."

3. We look upon nominations, reservation of seats, and co-option in any sphere of activity as a pernicious and humiliating system which must run counter to all real progress. However impartially carried out it must, by its very nature, engender an inferiority complex amongst those for whom it caters—a contingency to be avoided at all costs. It may even tend to create a spirit of communalism amongst women which we, at any rate, are determined shall not be the case. We realise to the full and with immeasureable sorrow to what an extent this canker amongst men has retarded and is retarding the progress of our beloved land.

We submit, therefore, that adult franchise, immediately applied, without special expedient, constitutes the only way by which the men and women of India can possibly come in to their own. We do not think that they will be insurmountable difficulties in achieving these objects forthwith if sufficient efforts are made.

RIGHTEOUS CAUSE.

Even if men are in favour of expedients meanwhile, we wish to make it quite clear that women do not stand by them in this demand. For ourselves, we have made up our minds that, even if a few or no women are returned for the present to the Legislatures by the open door of competition, we shall not attach any importance thereto—for we are certain that our cause is righteous and that in the end it will prevail.

We urge the Governments of Britain and India not to ignore the principle that we are setting before them and we call upon all our brothers and any individual sisters who may differ from us to follow our lead. There can be no live consciousness of nationhood or true patriotism until we are willing to sacrifice to the uttermost for a principle.

As representatives of important Women's Organizations we know that we have a strong body of opinion which lends full support to these views besides that which is voiceless to-day behind prison bars and we hope our Declaration will be the means of securing for Indians—men and women—a real voice in the governance of their country.

TO BROADCAST APPEAL

Finally we wish to broadcast an earnest appeal to Women's Organizations throughout the world—remote in distance but kindred, no doubt, in spirit—to stand by the women of India in their fight for real emancipation at this important stage in the history of India.—A. P. I

OLYMPIA FAIR OPENED

2,300 Exhibitors

WHAT BRITAIN DOES FOR PROMOTING SWADESHI

LONDON, February 22.

The largest and most representative display of manufactures ever organised is shown by the British Industries Fair which opened to-day, at Olympia in London and Birmingham. There are 2,300 exhibitors and 16 miles of the stand frontage. The opening was celebrated by a banquet at Mansion House in the evening at which the Duke of York in a speech emphasised that the display showed the power and versatility of British industry.—Reuter's Special.

Acquitted Of Charge Of Attempted Murder

LONDON, February 23.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

A man's conviction and sentence of five years' penal servitude on a charge of attempted murder of a policeman were quashed by the Court of Criminal Appeal, today. The man was Leonard William Short.

The affair occurred at Thames Ditton on November 28 when it was alleged Short and a man named Charles were suddenly confronted by two policemen while they were trying to break into the sports pavilion. In a subsequent chase revolver shots were fired and one policeman was seriously injured.

Short's case was that he was being chased by other policeman long distance away when the shots were fired. Short's additional sentence of eighteen months' hard labour for pavilion-breaking remains.

"WAGE-CUT IS UNJUST"

Hubli Railway Workers' Protest

(From A Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Feb. 21.

Under the auspices of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union, Hubli Branch, 19th instant was observed as an "All-India Railwaymens' Day," to Protest against retrenchment and wage-cut.

A procession largely attended by railway workers started from Workshop Northgate with placards and branch emblem and terminated at Villy Ground where a mammoth meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Chajjuram. The Secretary, Mr. J. Elias in the course of speech explained the policy of the Railway Board and Administration and read the press reports of Mr. Giri, President of the Union. The meeting was in progress when Bharat Mill workers with their Volunteer Corps as sympathisers of labour reinforced the gathering.

"CUT IS UNJUST".

The following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas the daily rated workshop men have already considerably sacrificed and are still doing so on account of short time, whereas by the suspension of the hours of employment regulations and by the various no discharge policy of the economy effected the line staff have also made sacrifices, this meeting is strongly of opinion that it is unjust and inhuman to effect any cut in the wages of workers drawing below Rs. 100, and whereas the higher paid staff have not made any sacrifice so far and could do so by reason of the extent of surplus margin in their earnings, this meeting is of opinion that an adequately graduated cut in their salaries as recommended by the Railway Retrenchment Committee should be made and that none below the poverty line should, in any manner, be further effected."

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT

M. And S. M. Railway Employees' Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)
GUNTKAL, Feb. 20.

In pursuance of the instructions of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation calling upon the affiliated Unions and their Branches to observe the 18th and 19th instant, as days of protest against the contemplated further discharge of 3,330 workshopmen and 4,147 employees of other departments from the various Indian Railways, the Guntakal Branch of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union held a demonstration and a mass meeting on the 18th inst.

A representative gathering of low paid staff started from the menials quarters marched to the venue of the meeting opposite to the Indian Railway Institute.

Messrs. P. R. K. Sarma and P. R. Muthukrishnan addressing the characterised the threatened discharge as a breach of the trues that subsisted on account of the delay in the publication of the Murphey Committee's report.

RESTORE WAGE-CUTS.

Resolutions were passed expressing regret at the Railway Board's decision to retrench 3,330 workshopmen and 4,147 employees when the report of the Murphey Committee is not yet published, resolving to give its support to the concerned railways, and requesting the M. & S. M. Railway Administration and the Railway Board to immediately restore the wage-cuts in view of the satisfactory condition of the earnings and at any rate to exempt immediately all the staff below Rs. 100 from the cuts as also those who have been adversely affected by retrenchment measures.

CONGRESSMEN JAILED FOR PICKETING

Howrah Processionists Convicted

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

A dozen Congressmen, including the "Dictator" of the Burra Bazar Congress Committee, were sentenced to-day, at the Banks Hall Court to terms of rigorous imprisonment, varying from 2 to 6 months for picketing, leading a procession and distributing unauthorised "Bulletins."

Four were sentenced at the Jorabagan Courts to rigorous imprisonment varying from 4 to 6 months for joining a procession in defiance of a police order.

HOWRAH CONVICTIONS.

Five Congress volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, on the charge of entering the Criminal Court compound with Congress flags and blowing conch-shells with intent to open a Congress office there.

Eight were sentenced at Howrah Courts to rigorous imprisonment varying from two to six months on the charges of picketing, addressing meetings and leading processions.—A.P.

PARSI PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

Y. M. P. A.'s Final Appeal

Messrs. Sorab S. Dubash, Homi F. Kapadia, Adi K. Munshi, Framroze A. Bode, Jamshed E. Engineer, Members-Managing Committee Y. M. P. A. write:—

The election of 70 candidates from the Register of the Parsi Panchayat will be held on 25th., 26th. and 27th. instant.

Those standing on the Reform Ticket have given a pledge to work if elected in a manner so as to make the Anjuman Committee most serviceable in the interest of the Community. The Parsis have managed to remain in the forefront of the country by their services and sacrifices for the motherland. If the same position is to be maintained; if it is desired that the Parsis should continue to give the lead for progress to their brothers they should be provided with the necessary means—best of education, best of housing accommodation, best of necessities of life—so that they may serve the country well. The only Instution that can look to this is the Parsi Panchayat with the guiding hands of the Anjuman Committee in the foreground.

Let then all votes be cast for those standing for reforms and progress if the ultimate good of the community and the country is the desired goal.

THE EXCELSIOR
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Her First Talking Picture
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ALIAS
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Hakone Maru	10,500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar.
Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar	13 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Haruna Maru	10500	16 Mar.	2 Apr

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Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.

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RETRENCHMENT IN RAILWAYS

Dohad Workers' Protest

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Feb. 21.

The Railway Workers at Dohad observed Railwaymen's Day in last week to protest against the wage-cut and the retrenchment. Two public were held in the railway colony. Mr. Nandurbarker the Labour Secretary addressed tre meetings.

He in the course of his speech condemned the proposal of further retrenchment of about ten thousand workers by the Railway Board. It was amazing said he, that the Board should have brought such proposals frequently in view of the Government's admitting the cause of the dispute resulting in the appointment of the Court of Inquiry to go through the question of past retrenchment whose decision was to be out shortly.

An appeal was made to make organisation strong so that preparations could be made to take some effective measures against the new retrentchment.

INCREASE IN DEATHS FROM CHOLERA

Infectious Diseases In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

(By Mail).—According to the latest return received in the Provincial Public Health Department, four districts in Bengal showed an increase in deaths from cholera during the week ending the 13th instant. The number in Birbhum rose from three to 23, Howrah 38 to 39, Mymensingh 35 to 41, and Tippera 101 to 102. The number in Burdwan fell from 42 to 24, Midnapore 96 to 90 the 24-Paraganas 98 to 53, Calcutta 20 to 18, Jessore 28 to 13 Khulna 14 to 6, Rajshahi 37 to 21 Dinajpur 35 to 14, Noakhali 34 to 23.

There were 23 deaths from small-pox in Mymensingh, 21 in Howrah, 6 in Calcutta, 5 in Rangpur, 3 each in Burdwan, Hooghly and Jesore, two each in Bogra and Chittagong and one each in Khulna and Cooch Behar. Nine deaths from influenza were reported in Calcutta and one in Howrah.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS AT AKOLA

(From A Correspondent)
AKOLA, Feb. 22.

Mr. Nitharam Maruti Kavar of Dhahihanda was arrested at Akola on Sunday afternoon under Criminal Law Amendment Act sec. 17 (1) and (2).

Mr. Lele, pleader, of Akot was sentenced to 1 year R. I. and Rs. 50 fine indefault 1 month more.

Mr. Amritrao Deshmukh of Rahi got 9 months R. I. for having received Congress workers in a meeting arranged for redressing the greivences of agriculturists.

2 arrests are reported from Rahi. The trial will take on the 24th.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1932

M. P. URGES TAKING OVER KASHMIR ADMINISTRATION

DIEHARDS' MOVE TO HUMILIATE RAJA HARI SINGH

Alleged Exploitation Of Discontent By Bolshevik Agents

SIR S. HOARE DENIES EXISTENCE OF SUCH EVIDENCE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, Sir Walter Smiles asked whether in view of the evidence that discontent in Kashmir was being exploited by the Bolshevik agents, the Government of India were prepared to take over the administration of the State.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he had received no evidence of the kind to which Sir Walter Smiles had referred.

Sir S. Hoare informed Mr. Hannon, that he was not aware whether the Maharaja of Kashmir would publish Lord Middleton's Report, but if he did so, it would be made available to the members of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

Sir T. V. Chari, President of the Indian Agricultural Research Council, left for Italy yesterday. Mr. G. V. Bewoor, P.M.G., Bombay, was among those who saw him off.

Rev. Dr. Arundale and Mrs. Rukmani Arundale who left for Italy yesterday.

JAPANESE ELECTION RETURNS

Seiyukai Party's Sweeping Victory

CAPTURES 301 OUT OF 466 SEATS

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Tokio.—A sweeping victory for the Governmental Party is denoted by the final figures of the General Election results. They are as under:—

Seiyukai	301.
Minseito	149.
Proletarians	5.
Independents	11.
Total	466.

—Reuter.

INTER-BRIGADE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS IN POONA

R. B. Sappers' Fine Performance

POONA, Feb. 22.

The Poona Independent Brigade Inter-Unit Athletic Championships concluded this evening, Mrs. Spring, wife of the G. O. C. Brigade presented the trophies.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers took the Championship with 49 points, winning the Pole jump, the One Mile Team Race, Throwing the hammer, the Two Miles Relay, the Tug of War, the 480 Yards Hurdles and the Three Miles Team Race. The Green Howards came close second with 46 points. They won 880 Yards Relay, Putting the Weight, Long and High Jumps, 440 yards Relay, Throwing the Discus and One Mile Relay.

Among the Indian units the order was R. B. Sappers and Miners Field Coy 52 pts, 1st Bombay Pioneers 37 pts, 1/14 Punjab Regiment 34 pts, 2/14 Hyderabad Regiment 28 pts, Depot Coy R. B. Sappers and Miners 21 pts.

Among individual competitors Pte. Geer of K.O.G.B.S. put up some fine performances notably in the Three Mile Team Race which he won by nearly a lap from the members of his own team.—A. P.

FIREWORKS SHOPS GUTTED

Seven Killed: One Injured

BANGALORE, Feb. 22.

Seven persons are reported to have died, while one was seriously injured and removed to hospital, in a sudden conflagration at the Gangamoherry Road, where it is believed, due to the small boys' smoking a "beedi," two fireworks shops caught fire suddenly and were completely destroyed this afternoon.—A.P.

TILAK PURSE FUND CASE

Decree Passed In Plaintiffs' Favour

Mr. Justice Mirza passed on Tuesday at the Bombay High Court a decree of Rs. 23,701 (Rs. 54,826 less Rs. 31,125 already paid in favour of the sons of the late Lokmanya Tilak on the production of a succession certificate by the plaintiffs who had filed a suit against Trimbak Yeshwant Nene, the son of the treasurer of the Tilak Purse Fund, and another, for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 60,000 the amount being the balance of the fund.

His Lordship did not grant the defendant's costs for the final hearing.

Mr. Lalji Gokuldas appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. P. Amin for the defendants.

POONA MARWARI MURDER CASE

Both Accused Transported For Life

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Feb. 21.

Mahadu Bhiwa Mahar and Sakaram Baballya were tried in the Sessions Court Poona on a charge of murder of a Marwari named Maumal Chimnajee on the 23rd November 1931, and theft.

Judgment was delivered on the 19th instant. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'guilty' against the first accused and against the second accused the jury by a majority found him guilty.

The Judge agreeing with jury sentenced both the accused for transportation for life on the first charge and on the second charge he sentenced them to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, both sentences to run concurrently.

The third accused in the case named Dawood is still absconding.

HUGE LANDSLIDE IN BENGAL REVENUES

Deficit Of Over A Crore & Half

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Painting what he termed a distressing financial picture, the Hon. Mr. A. Marr, Finance Member, presented the Budget in the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon. The deficit for the current year amounts to 2 crores and ten lakhs, even allowing for the fact that economies have reduced the estimated expenditure by over 44 lakhs, which has been largely offset by 21 1/2 lakhs of the abnormal expenditure on police, jails and other measures to cope with the terrorist and other movements.

For the coming year, another deficit is anticipated, amounting to one crore and 63 lakhs, despite the fact that additional economics amounting to almost 28 lakhs have been effected, which have been swallowed up by over 33 lakhs expenditure budgetted for meeting the Civil Disobedience and terrorist movements.

Both these deficits will be met by loans from the Government of India, repayable over a period of 50 years and saddling the Province with unproductive debts which will necessitate the annual repayment of 14 lakhs and 11 lakhs respectively.—A.P.

REMOVAL OF CONGRESS FLAG

Allahabad Municipal's Move To Rehoist It

PROCESSION TO PLANT IT DISPERSED

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

The Allahabad Municipal Board passed a resolution to-day, protesting against the removal of the Congress Flag from the Municipal Office by the Executive Officer under the orders of the District Magistrate, calling upon the Executive Officer far an explanation and ordering the re-hoisting of the Flag.

PROCESSION STOPPED AND DISPERSED.

A small procession formed earlier in the evening in the city, carrying a Congress Flag, it is understood, with the object of proceeding to the Municipal Office to plant it there, was stopped by the police at the entrance to the civil lines. The Flag was taken away and the procession dispersed.—A.P.

MORE ARRESTS IN THE FRONTIER

"Augar" Editor Sentenced

PESHAWAR, Feb. 22.

The ex-Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Bannu was been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A for making a seditious speech. A vakil of Charsadda, who was arrested in the general round-up of Red Shirts, has been released from Haripur Jail on parole. The ex-Secretary of the Congress Committee, Kohat, arrested under the N. W. F. P. Ordinance, in December, has been released from Haripur Jail. Three local Congress volunteers, arrested here in January on the charge of instigating a hartal in the city on Frontier Day have been released.

Eighteen prominent office-bearers of the Central Jirga (Congress Committee) of Utmanzai, including the editor of the Red Shirt organ "Angar" have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Mr. Sidhwa And Dr. Lalwani Released

KARACHI, Feb. 22.

Mr. R.K. Sidhwa and Dr. Lalwani, who were among the first to be arrested in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, were released and served with restraint notices.

The C.I.D. are alleged to have seized two unlicensed pistols from one Ahmed, a Cutchi Mussalman. —A.P.

SHANTA DEVI ARRESTED

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

Shrimati Shanta Devi, the 20th "Dictator" of the Punjab Congress was arrested to-day.—A.P.

"15,000 ARRESTED FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

Sir S. Hoare Believes Reports From India Are "Satisfactory"

"SPORADIC CASES OF VIOLENCE" CONTINUE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Although the week's Indian reports are satisfactory regarding the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Madras, the danger of sporadic cases of violence as a result of the Congress demonstrations is still evident, said the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, in a statement in the House of Commons, referring to the incident in the Monghyr District of Bihar and Orissa, where a determined attack made on a police station was repulsed with difficulty after resort to firing. Instances of this kind were casual occurrences, however. The situation in Kashmir and Jammu continued to improve, but accounts of recent events had intensified the communal feeling outside, particularly in the Punjab.

Replying to a question, Sir S. Hoare said that hitherto 15,000 persons had been arrested in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.—Reuter.

CANAL RATES IN BIHAR

Council Passes Resolution For Reduction

PATNA, Feb. 22.

The Bihar Legislative Council passed to-day, by 43 votes to 28, Mr. Rajandhari Sinha's resolution urging the reduction of canal rates and their restoration to the level obtaining before the last enhancements. The Raja of Kanika, on behalf of the Government, opposed the resolution, pointing out that cultivators in the Canal area were much better off than other tenants. The proposal, he said, would result in a loss of revenue to the Government to the extent of about eight lakhs.—A.P.

"FURTHER RETRENCHMENT WILL WORSEN THE CONDITION"

G. I. P. Ry. Account Staff's Protest Against Wage-Cut

The Hon. Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union, Bombay, writes:—

"An extraordinary meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Accounts, Administrative and Executive Office Staff Unions, was held on the 19th instant in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School Hall, with Mr. Gharpure in the chair.

Mr. Gharpure explained how the wage-cut in the pay of the low-paid subordinate staff had inflicted hardships and misery on Railways' employees; in these days of increased taxation and high prices of the ordinary necessities of life in Bombay having regard to the low scale of pay prevailing in the Railway Offices, as compared with those of Post and other Government offices. Proceeding he referred to the reported decision of the Railway Board to retrench seven thousand more Railway employees including 00 from the State Railway Accounts Offices, and observed that if the move was carried out, it would result in worsening the already bad conditions of Railway workers.

STRENGTHEN UNION

Other speakers also addressed the meeting exhorting the staff to strengthen the Union by more numbers and funds.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"Resolutions were passed requesting the staff to be prepared for any action that may be decided upon by the All-India Railway Federation in connection with further retrenchment which will result in worsening the already bad conditions of the staff, strongly protesting against the cut in pay of the low paid subordinate staff which has resulted in great hardships and misery, and urging upon the Railway Board and the Government of India to restore it."

BETHUNE COLLEGE

Official Version On Rustication Incident

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The official version of the Bethune College incident states that on January 29, certain girls, including a First-year student, were absent on account of a hartal. The girls concerned were subsequently asked by the Principal to take transfer certificates from the College.

On February 5, a large number of students of the First-year class went on strike on account of, it is reported, the Principal's asking the girls, who were absent on January 29, to take transfer certificates. Following this the Principal rusticated the girls numbering between 50 and 60 of the First-year class, as also two Third-year students.—A.P.

BURMA REBELLION

Protest Against Use Of Indian Troops

WITHDRAWAL PROGRAMME DRAWN UP, SAYS HOARE

LONDON, February 22.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked in the Commons for the number of Indian troops employed in the suppression of disturbances in Burma, and suggested their withdrawal. In view of the protests against this and the undesirability of increasing anti-Indian feeling.

Sir S. Hoare replied that apart from the normal garrison of 1926, Indian and other ranks numbering 3,640 were sent to Burma last year. He was unable to state how many were at present engaged against the gangs of rebels and dacoits; but he understood that the programme for the withdrawal of additional troops had been drawn up.

He added that he was not aware that responsible opinion had taken exception to their use for the suppression of the rebellion which had caused great damage and considerable loss of life to law-abiding citizens.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN TEA

Deputation To Wait On Chancellor Of Exchequer

LONDON, February 22.

The Conservative India Committee has decided to send a deputation to the Chancellor of Exchequer to urge need for the protection for Indian tea in the forthcoming budget. The Committee discussed Burma on which Lord Peel delivered address.—Reuter.

INDIA AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE

A Full Representation.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The position of India with regard to Imperial fiscal questions which will arise at the Ottawa Conference is being considered by Sir S. Hoare and the Government of India, but no statement is yet possible. The Secretary of State, announcing this in the Commons, at question-time, added that the Indian Empire would be fully represented at the Conference.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL DIAMOND PROSPECTING

19 Europeans Arrested

LONDON, February 22.

Port Nolloth, (South Africa).—Illegal diamond prospecting has reached such serious proportions that Government have despatched an armoured car equipped with a powerful search-light and Lewis gun to deal with the situation. Nineteen Europeans have already been arrested.—Reuter.

TEA INDUSTRY IN ASSAM

Sir S. Hoare On Fall Of Prices

LONDON, February 22.

Replying to questions in the Commons on the subject of the position of tea industry in Assam Sir S. Hoare said that he had considered the Assam Government's views and added that the fall in tea prices was only one instance of a general decline in prices. It was impossible to estimate separately the effect of removal of tea duties in 1929.

Replying to a question regarding what action he proposed, Sir S. Hoare referred to the Chancellor of Exchequer's statement on th February.—Reuter.

THE CONGRESS FLAG IN COMMONS

"Flying It Against Order Of Authority An Illegal Act"

SIR S. HOARE IGNORANT OF BAN ON HOTEL-KEEPERS SUPPLYING FOOD TO CONGRESSMEN !

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The question of legality of the flying Congress Flag was raised in the Commons to-day. Mr. David Grenfell asked whether the exhibition of the "red, green and orange tri-colour regarded by many Indians as a national emblem" was at present illegal.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that it was naturally treated as an illegal act if the Congress flag was flown contrary to the order by the competent authority.

RELEASE PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL BODIES

Mr. George Daggar urged an early release of the elected presidents of certain local Government bodies who had been sentenced because, in accordance with the decisions of these bodies, the Congress flag was hoisted on Government premises.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he had no information, but the authorities would clearly be justified in forbidding the hoisting of the Congress flag on Government premises, and anyone disobeying would be guilty of offence.

HOTELS & CONGRESS WORKERS

Mr. Daggar asked to know the law or Ordinance under which keepers of hotels and restaurants were prevented from supplying food and drink to Congress workers.

Sir S. Hoare undertook to investigate the matter if details were supplied.—Reuter.

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